GEOGRAPHIC BOARD
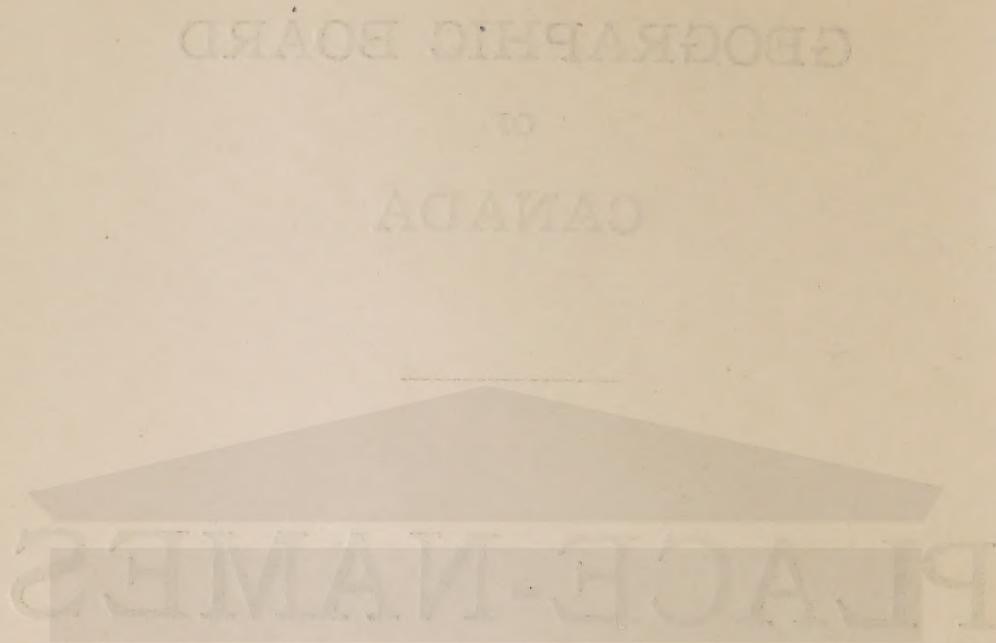
OF

CANADA

PLACE-NAMES

OF

ALBERTA

Published for the Geographic Board by the Department
of the Interior

Price: 25 cents

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ORDERS IN COUNCIL DEFINING THE AUTHORITY AND POWERS OF THE BOARD

DECEMBER 18, 1897

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada is pleased to create a "Geographic Board" to consist of one member for each of the Departments of the Geological Survey, Railways and Canals, Post Office, and Marine and Fisheries, such member, being appointed by the Minister of the department; of the Surveyor General of Dominion Lands, of such other members as may from time to time be appointed by Order in Council, and of an officer of the Department of the Interior, designated by the Minister of the Interior, who shall act as Secretary of the Board; and to authorize the Board to elect its Chairman and to make such rules and regulations for the transaction of its business as may be requisite.

His Excellency is further pleased to order and direct, that all questions concerning geographic names in the Dominion which arise in the departments of the public service shall be referred to the Board, and that all departments shall accept and use in their publications the names and orthography adopted by the Board.

NOTE:—Under the provisions of an Order in Council dated November 30 1916, the Secretary has ceased to be a member of the Board.

Extract (December 14, 1899)

"That the Order in Council constituting the Board be amended by giving to the government of the Northwest Territories and to each Province the right to nominate one of their officials as a member of the Board who shall advise the Board with reference to names in his Province, provided that the several governments undertake to be guided by the decisions of the Board."

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PLACE-NAMES OF ALBERTA

Introduction

The principal place-names of Alberta are dealt with in the present compilation. It includes the names of all cities, towns, villages and municipal districts, all post offices, all railway stations and the names of many of the rivers, streams, lakes and mountains.

The history of Alberta is summarized in its place-names. The name of the province itself recalls the happy auspices under which it came into being. The Marquis of Lorne was Governor General of Canada at the time and the name was given by him as a graceful tribute to his wife, H.R.H. Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria.

> In token of the love which thou has shown
> For this wide land of freedom, I have named
> A province vast, and for its beauty famed
> By thy dear name.

There are names which reach back to the days when the buffalo herds swarmed over the prairie and the Indians were monarchs of all they surveyed.

There are names which recall the rivalry of the fur-trading companies in their quest for beaver skins; names which call up visions of the Mounted Police as they rode the plains and enforced law and order; there are names which shed light on the toils and struggles of the pioneer settlers, their hopes and aspirations, disappointments and successes.

The place-names of Alberta may be divided conveniently into two groups, those which existed before the coming of the full tide of immigration and those which have originated since that date. The rails of the Canadian Pacific Railway reached the western boundary of Alberta in the autumn of 1883, and, as the building of the railway increased the rapidity of settlement—with a consequent multiplicity of new names—this year forms a convenient point of division for the study of the names of the province.

The earlier names are to be found on the maps of Aaron Arrowsmith and his nephew, John Arrowsmith. The Arrowsmiths enjoyed the confidence of the Hudson's Bay Co. who transferred to them all information respecting discoveries made by officers of the company. The first Arrowsmith map of North America was published in 1795 and was "Inscribed by Permission to the Honourable Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudsons Bay. In testimony of their liberal Communications." Numerous editions of this great map were printed, particularly between 1795 and 1825. It was Aaron Arrowsmith, too, who prepared the map to illustrate Sir Alex. Mackenzie's "Voyages," published in 1801. John Arrowsmith compiled many maps for the Imperial Government including the important ones showing the discoveries of the British (Government) explorers, Captain Palliser and his colleagues, between 1857 and 1860. Also noteworthy for names is the map prepared by David Thompson, of the North West Company, in 1813 and 1814.

Attention may be called to one name on Aaron Arrowsmith's map. It is that of Edgecoal creek, known to-day as Rosebud river. Concerning this stream Arrowsmith says "great quantity of coal in this creek." This is the first published reference to the existence of coal in Alberta, the abundance of which mineral is betokened by such names as Anthracite, Carbondale, Colliery

and Coal Valley. Incidentally, there may be noted the use at this early date of the word creek, the universal name in western Canada to-day of the streams called brooks in Great Britain.

Of the Indian tribes living on reserves in Alberta to-day, Cree and Blackfoot have contributed largely to the place-names. A few Beaver Indian names are met with. Stoney Indian names are on record, but few, if any, are in use though a number of Stoney Indian words have been employed as named by white men. Iroquois, Sarcee and Chipewyan names are unrepresented in the province though Chipewyan names occur farther north.

The paucity of Indian names in the Rocky mountains is attributed by Dr. G. M. Dawson to the comparatively late period at which the Stonies and Crees pushed their way into the region, from which the Crees had expelled some hostile tribe, probably of Kutenai stock, as well as to the likelihood that the Blackfoot people, being essentially prairie Indians, would not willingly inhabit for any length of time these mountain fastnesses.*

Most of such Indian names as have survived have been preserved in translation. Whether in the original tongue or in translation they will be found to refer to physical characteristics of the features named, to incidents of peace and war or to personal associations with a region. Athabaska, for example, is Cree for "the place of reeds" and Etzikom is Blackfoot for "valley;" Battle river and Peace river mark localities where battles were fought and where peace was made and Beaver hills and Buffalo lake commemorate where these animals were hunted or trapped. Of modern origin are the names Crowfoot, Mekastoe, Chiniki and Pakan which are a tribute to the worth of Indian chiefs who, on the coming of the whites, ceded their title to vast acres and forsook tribal warfare.

We owe the principal Indian names to the early explorers and traders. The Palliser expedition also preserved many that might otherwise have been forgotten as did Dr. G. M. Dawson and his associates of the Geological Survey of Canada, 1882-1884.

In these latter days, the names of the fur traders have been bestowed upon mountains, lakes and rivers but it is remarkable that the traders themselves applied names only when it was absolutely necessary to do so, as when they established trading posts.

Mountain names really date from the time of the Palliser expedition to which we owe many names given in honour of such eminent British scientists and naturalists as Lyell, Gould and Forbes.

Many railway stations are named after railway officials. Such are Acheson, Hanna, Kirkpatrick and Mannville.

The memory of ranching days is preserved by Staveley, De Winton, Cochrane and Stimson.

It is fitting that the place-names of a province should bear the names of its prominent citizens and there are features which bear the names of Lieutenant-Governors, Senators, and Members of the Federal Parliament, and of the Provincial Legislature.

Post office names, in many cases, commemorate the first postmaster who was often the earliest settler. In some instances, they perpetuate the postmaster's former place of residence, be it in the British Isles, eastern Canada, continental Europe, the United States or elsewhere.

An endeavour has been made to give the date of the first occurrence of names, as this sometimes furnishes a complete explanation. The railway stations Coronation and Throne, for example, were named in 1911, the year in which King George was crowned.

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*Preliminary Report on the Physical and Geological Features of that portion of the Rocky Mountains, between Latitude 49 and 51° 30'. By George M. Dawson, Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, pp. 12-13 B, Vol. I, 1885.

As has been said, the compilation is not a gazetteer of all the place-names in Alberta, but a selected list of names embodying the principal ones. There may be errors in the information given and names that have interesting associations may have been omitted. The Board will appreciate communications calling attention to them.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The data in this publication are based mainly on the records of the Geographic Board. Published and unpublished material gathered by James White, including the latter's *"Place-Names in the Rocky Mountains between the 49th Parallel and the Athabaska River,"* published by the Royal Society of Canada in 1916 has also been drawn on.

Additional information supplied by the railway companies, postmasters, various government officials and by Mr. J. A. Jaffary, the representative of the Board for the Province of Alberta, has been incorporated.

The sources of information regarding Indian names include a list of Blackfoot names in the *Report of the Geological Survey for 1882-3-4.* The list was compiled by J. C. Nelson, D.L.S. and A. P. Patrick, D.L.S. Data extracted from it are annotated (Nelson). The same Report includes a few Blackfoot names obtained by Dr. G. M. Dawson, which are annotated (Dawson). A list of Cree and Stoney Indian names gathered by J. B. Tyrrell is contained in the *Report of the Geological Survey for 1886.* Data from this list are marked (Tyrrell). The notation (Steele) refers to the late Major General Sir Sam Steele, author of *"Forty Years in Canada"*, who saw service in Alberta as an officer in the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, during which time he collected much information about Indian place-names. The notation (Erasmus) refers to Peter Erasmus, guide to Dr. Hector, Geologist and Geographer to the Palliser expedition in 1858 and 1859. Erasmus, who was born at Red River settlement in 1833 and whose father, a Dane, fought at Waterloo, is still living at Goodfish Lake, Alberta, the sole survivor of the members of the Palliser expedition.

LIST OF CONTRACTIONS USED

C.N.R.......................Canadian National Railways.
C.P.R.......................Canadian Pacific Railway.
E. D. & B.C.R..............Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway.
L. & N.W.R.................Lacombe and North Western Railway.
P.O........................Post Office.

Features described by reference to township, range and meridian are shown thus: 3-4-5; this signifies that the feature is in township 3, range 4, west of the 5th meridian.

Features in the Alberta-British Columbia boundary are indicated by an asterisk.

ON THE NEW PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

[From "Memories of Canada and Scotland" by the Marquis of Lorne, Montreal, 1884.]

> In token of the love which thou hast shown
> For this wide land of freedom, I have named
> A province vast, and for its beauty famed,
> By thy dear name to be hereafter known.
> Alberta shall it be.   Her fountains thrown
> From Alps unto three oceans, to all men
> Shall vaunt her loveliness e'en now; and when,
> Each little hamlet to a city grown,
> And numberless as blades of prairie grass
> Or the thick leaves in distant forest bower
> Great peoples hear the giant currents pass,
> Still shall the waters, bringing wealth and power,
> Speak the loved name-the land of silver springs—
> Worthy the daughter of our English Kings.

PLACE-NAMES OF ALBERTA

Abbot; pass, near Mt. Lefroy; after Philip Stanley Abbot, member of the Appalachian Mountain Club, who met his death on the steeps of Mt. Lefroy, 1896.

Abee; village, 61-21-4 (A. & G.W.R. 1914); after A. B. Donley, manager, Northwest Lumber Co., Edmonton.

Aberdeen; mount, 10,340 feet, lat. 51° 23′, long. 116° 14′; named 1897, after Lord Aberdeen, then Governor General of Canada.

Abilene; P.O., 59-11-4 (1911); there are several places of this name in the United States called after the province of ancient Syria; formerly Clarksville, after Lewis G. Clark, postmaster.

Abram Gates; gorge, North Saskatchewan river, two miles above Brazeau river; named by Hector, Jan. 4, 1858; "the river became hemmed in by lofty precipices of sandstone about 150 feet high which I called Abram's Gates after my guide."

Acadia Valley; P.O., 25-2-4 (1911); settled in 1910 by Nova Scotians; during the French regime, Acadia included what is now Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Acheson; C.N.R. station, 53-26-4; after A. Acheson Tisdal, Asst. to the General Manager, Canadian National Ry., Winnipeg.

Acme; village, 29-25-4; Greek word meaning "summit"; when named, it was the most northerly point on the Canadian Pacific Ry. branch; prior to Dec. 1909, Tapscott P.O.

Acton House; trading post built by the Hudson's Bay Co. in lat. 52° 21′, long. 114° 57′, beside Rocky Mountain House, North Saskatchewan river, later than 1799; Samuel Wegg, Governor of Hudson's Bay Co., 1782-1799, lived at Acton, England.

Aden; P.O., 1-10-4 (1913); after Aden, seaport, Arabia; the first postmaster, H. E. Anderson, had been a sailor.

Adolphus; lake, lat. 53° 10′, long. 119° 07′, head of Smoky river; after Adolphus Moberly, Iroquois halfbreed, "the most typical and efficient savage I ever encountered." (A. P. Coleman).

Aeolus; mountain, 8,672 feet, lat. 53° 16′, long. 118° 04′ (1916); in Greek mythology, the god of the winds; the survey party, who named it, reached it on a windy day.

Aerial; P.O., 28-19-4 (1916); an aerial tramway conveys coal from the Star mine here across the Red Deer river to Rosedale railway station.

Aetna; P.O., 2-25-4; (1900); after the ecclesiastical district of Aetna, which named, 1890, after Mt. Etna (Aetna) volcano, Sicily.

Agatha; C.P.R. station, 14-10-4 (1914); after Agatha, Lady Hindlip.

Aggie; E. D. & B. C. R. station, 74-18-5 (1915); after relative of W. R. Smith, former General Manager of the railway.

Agnes; lake, 28-16-5; after Susan Agnes, Baroness Macdonald of Earnscliffe, who visited the lake, 1886.

*Aiguille; peak, 9,840 feet, lat. 51° 48′, long. 116° 48′; a needle-like peak (aiguille).

Airdrie; village, 27-1-5 (C.P.R. 1893); after Airdrie, Scotland.

Akamina; pass, 5,835 feet, lat. 49° 02′, long. 114° 03′; Indian name meaning "high bench land," referring to the benches near the summit of South Kootenay pass; name used on the International Boundary map, 1869, and probably obtained from Indian guides.

Alberta; province, mountain, 11,874 feet, lat. 52° 17′, long. 117° 28′, and river; after H.R.H. Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, wife of the Marquis of Lorne (later, Duke of Argyll), Governor General of Canada 1878-83; Alberta was created a provisional district, 8 May, 1882, and erected into a province, 1905. The provisional district was named by the Marquis of Lorne about 1882; the mountain was named in 1889.

Alberta Beach; village, lake St. Ann, 54-3-5 (1917).

Albert Park; P.O., 24-29-4 (1913).

Albion Ridge; P.O., 11-22-4 (1907); an "English" settlement on a "ridge."

Alcomdale; village, 57-26-4 (1913); after Dr. Alcombreck of Edmonton, owner of land here.

Alcove; mountain, 9,200 feet, lat. 52° 37′, long. 118° 14′ (1916); in a recess.

Alderson; mount, 8,833 feet, lat. 49° 01′, long. 113° 58′; also village 15-10-4 (1915); after Lieutenant-General E. A. H. Alderson, K.C.B., who commanded the Canadian Expeditionary Force in France 1915-16. (1915); village was formerly Carlstadt P.O. and Langevin railway station.

Alderson; mount, 8,833 feet, lat. 49° 01′, long. 113° 58′; also village 15-10-4 (1915); after Lieutenant-General E. A. H. Alderson, K.C.B., who commanded the Canadian Expeditionary Force in France, 1915-16; village was formerly Carlstadt P.O. and Langevin railway station.

Aldersyde; village, 20-28-4; name suggested by Scottish settler; after Aldersyde, story of Annie S. Swan, who writes under date 18 March, 1927, "Nearly fifty years ago when I was a girl in my father's house in Midlothian, I wrote a story of the Border country dealing with Scottish life and character and named it Aldersyde, a purely fictitious name, a combination of typical Border syllables. There are many 'sydes' in the Borders, notably Bemersyde, the heritage of the Haigs and where Earl Haig now lives. We are just building a modest house at Gullane, East Lothian, which will bear the name 'Aldersyde' engraved on its stone gateway."

Alexander; Cree Indian Reserve, 55-27-4; after Chief Alexander Arcand (1845-1913); when the reserve was formed in 1882, he and his band moved to it from lac la Nonne.

*Alexandra; mount, 11,214 feet, lat. 51° 59′, long. 117° 12′ and river, North Saskatchewan river; mountain named, 1902, after Queen Alexandra (1844-1925).

Alexis; Stoney Indian Reserve; 54-3-5 (1880); after Chief Alexis.

Alexo; village, 40-13-5 (1923); after Alexo Coal Co. Ltd., which after Alex. Kelso, discoverer of mine here.

Alhambra; village, 39-5-5 (C.P.R. 1914); after the ancient palace and fortress of the Moorish Kings of Granada; Horseguards was the P.O. name till 1916.

Alice; lake, head of Dolomite stream, northeast of Bow lake; named, 1898, by Rev. H. P. Nichols after his wife, since deceased.

Alinckwoonay; Indian Reserve, 82-24-5 (1907); after an Indian who obtained severalty under treaty 8.

Alix; village, 39-23-4 (1905) after Mrs. Alix Westhead, pioneer rancher.

*Allen; mount, 10,520 feet, lat. 51° 18', long. 116° 13'; sixth of the "Ten peaks" (1924); after S. E. S. Allen, pioneer climber in the Rockies, 1891-95; he climbed from Glacier, Field, Banff and Lake Louise.

Allenby; mount, 9,500 feet, lat. 50° 56', long. 115° 32' (1918); after Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, Commander of the British army in Palestine during the World war.

Allerston; P.O., 2-14-4, after Jacob Allers, early settler; changed, 1914, from Doran, which after son of postmaster.

Alliance; village, 40-13-4 (C.N.R. 1916); after Alliance, Ohio; formerly Galahad P.O.

Allison; peak, 8,671 feet, lat. 49° 45', long. 114° 39', and creek, Crowsnest river; after Douglas Allison, formerly in the Royal Northwest Mounted Police; he settled on this creek.

Alness; C.N.R. station, 31-13-4; presumably after Alness, Rossshire, Scotland.

*Alnus; peak, 9,753 feet, lat. 52° 29', long. 118° 00' (1921); alders (Latin, *alnus*) grow on the mountain sides.

Alpen; A. & G.W.R. station, 63-20-4 (1914).

Altario; village, 34-2-4; combination of Alberta and Ontario; probably after present and past homes of the settlers; Wilhelmina P.O. till 1919.

Alyth; C.P.R. station near Calgary, 24-1-5; after Alyth, village, Perthshire, Scotland.

Amber; mountain, lat. 52° 49', long. 117° 55' (1916); the summit is covered with amber-coloured shale.

Amber; river, Hay lake; from the colour of the water.

Amisk; village, 41-8-4; Cree word for "beaver."

Ancona; C.N.R. station, 40-12-5; formerly Pollock (1914); Ancona is a town in Italy; there is a place of the name in Illinois, U.S.

Anderson; peak, lat. 49° 08', long. 114° 04'; after Major S. Anderson, R.E., Chief Astronomer of the second British Boundary Commission (49th parallel, Lake of the Woods to the Rockies) and also a member of the first British Boundary Commission, strait of Georgia to the Rockies.

Andrew; P.O., 56-16-4 (1902); after Andrew Whitford, farmer.

Angel; glacier, Mt. Edith Cavell, Jasper park; from fancied resemblance.

Angle; peak, 8,844 feet, lat. 52° 36½', long. 118° 13' (1916); situated at a sharp turn in the ridge.

Angle Lake; P.O., 55-7-4 (1911); at the angle of a lake.

Ankerton; village, 43-17-4 (C.N.R. 1916); after Anker H. Lauritzen, grand-father of present postmaster; formerly Campbelton.

Annette; lake, Paradise valley, west of Mt. Lefroy; named by Wilcox, 1896, after Mrs. Astley, wife of the, then, manager of Lake Louise chalet.

Anning; P.O., 59-12-4 (1911); after S. H. Anning, postmaster.

Anselm; C.N.R. station, 53-17-5 (1911).

Anselmo; P.O., 56-10-5 (1913); after Anselmo, Nebraska, former home of the postmaster.

Anthozoan; mountain, 9,060 feet, lat. 51° 28′, long. 116° 02′, south of Baker lake (1925); from coral (anthozoan) reefs in the Devonian limestone of the mountain.

Anthracite; C.P.R. station, 26-11-5; semi-anthracite was mined here from 1885 by the Canadian Anthracite Co., till the mine was closed in 1897.

Antler; hill, 36-28-4; translation of Cree *was-ka-suk-is-kun ka-so-pit,* meaning "the pile of elk horns"; in Stoney *pa-chi-di ha-ba jo-bi* (Tyrrell); "Antler Mt." on Palliser map, 1859.

Antler; mountain, lat. 52° 45′, long. 117° 51′ (1916).

Antoine; lake, 66, 67-14-4; after Antoine Dejarlais, who trapped on the lake, 1814; formerly an employee of the North West Co.

Antonio; C.P.R. station, 10-4-4; after the character in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice"

Antross; L. & N. W. R. station, 47-4-5 (1926); combination of the names Anthony and Ross; sawmills are operated here by the Ross Board Lumber Co. and the Anthony Lumber Co.

Anzac; A. & G.W.R. station, 86-7-4 (1917); from the abbreviated name familiarly given to the Australian-New Zealand Army Corps in the World war, 1914-18, and derived from the initial letters.

Aquila; mountain, 9,269 feet, lat. 52° 44′, long. 118° 06′ (1916); an eagle (*aquila*) was seen on the peak when named.

Arcadia; E.D. & B.C.R., 74-14-5 (1914); a region of rural quiet.

Arcs (lac des); lake-expansion of Bow river; *arc* is French for "bow"; named by Bourgeau, 1858.

Arctomys; mountain, 9,162 feet, lat. 51° 56′, long. 117° 00′; after whistling marmots (*arctomys columbianus*) seen in the valley.

Ardenode; village, 25-25-4; (C.N.R. 1914); after a place in Ireland; formerly Hawick.

Ardenville; P.O., 7-26-4 (1910); after Arden Simpson, settler from Ontario.

Ardley; village, 38-23-4; changed from Coalbanks, 1912; possibly after Ardley parish, Oxfordshire, England.

Ardmore; P.O., 61-4-4 (1913); after the school district; there are five Ardmores in Scotland and two in Ireland.

Ardrossan; village, 53-22-4 (1910); after Ardrossan, Ayrshire, Scotland.

Arethusa; mount, 9,000 feet, lat. 50° 36′, long. 114° 58′; after the famous British light cruiser, sunk by a mine, 11 Feb. 1916.

Argyle; municipal district, north of Macleod (1912); probably after Argyllshire, Scotland.

*Aries; peak, 9,900 feet, lat. 51° 47', long. 116° 46'; Rocky Mountain goats, including rams (*aries*) were seen on the mountain.

Armada; village, 17-21-4 (P.O. 1914); Spanish word meaning "fleet" "squadron."

Armelgra; C.P.R. station, 13-13-4 (1917-19); after Arthur Melville Grace, C.E., Engineer, Canadian Pacific Ry.

Armena; village, 48-21-4 (C.N.R. 1915).

*Armstrong; mount, 9,161 feet, lat. 50° 21', long. 114° 46'; after J. D. Armstrong of the Surveyor General's staff, Ottawa; killed in action, 12 April, 1917.

Arris; mountain, 8,875 feet, lat. 52° 47', long. 118° 16' (1916); synonymous with arête; descriptive.

Arrowwood; village, 20-23-4; from its situation on East Arrowwood creek, (*q.v.*) a tributary of Bow river.

Arthur; municipal district, south of Red Deer; (1918) shortened from McArthur; after J. H. McArthur, first reeve.

Arvilla; village, 58-1-5 (1911).

Ashlar; ridge, lat. 53° 10', long. 117° 48', Fiddle river (1916); a smooth wall, hence fancied resemblance to ashlar masonry.

Ashmont; village, 59-11-4 (P.O. 1911) and municipal district (1919); after a suburb of Boston, Mass.; former home of the postmaster, L. W. Babcock.

Aspen Beach; village, 40-28-4; the reference is to the poplar (aspen) trees on Gull lake; P.O. changed from Wiesville, 1916.

Asquith; municipal district, Battle river (1914); after Lord Oxford and Asquith, former British prime minister.

Assineau; river, 74-8-5; also E. D. & B. C. R. station; Cree Indian word meaning "nobody."

Assiniboine; mount, 11,870 feet, lat. 50° 52', long. 115° 39', (Dawson, 1884); also pass 7,152 feet, northeast of the mountain; after the Assiniboine (Stoney) Indians, who hunted in the Rockies from the 49th parallel to the watershed between the North Saskatchewan and the Athabaska; the name means "those who cook by placing hot stones in water."

Astoria; river, Athabaska river, about 7 miles above Jasper (1917); after Astoria fur traders who travelled east through Athabaska pass, 1814.

Athabaska; lake and river; Cree Indian name meaning "where there are reeds," referring to the muddy delta of the river where it falls into Athabaska lake; "Lake of the Hills" and "Great Araubaska" on Peter Pond map 1790; Arrowsmith, 1801, has "Lake of the Hills" and "Elk" river; Arrowsmith, 1802, has "Athapescow" lake and "Athapescow or Elk" river.

Athabaska; mount, 11,452 feet, lat. 52° 11', long. 117° 12'.

*Athabaska; pass, at head of Whirlpool river, tributary to Athabaska river; guided by Thomas, an Iroquois Indian, David Thompson, North West Co. ascended the Athabaska river and crossed the pass in 1811—the first white man to do so.

Athabaska; town; changed from Athabaska Landing, 1904; Indian name, *caupawin*; a Cree name meaning "landing."

Atimoswe; creek, North Saskatchewan river, 56-7-4; Indian for dog-rump, which name on Palliser map, 1859.

Atlee; village, 22-7-4 (1914); after W. Atlee James, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Ry.

Auburndale; P.O., 47-6-4 (1907); after Auburndale, Massachusetts, former home of the postmaster, L. W. Crowe.

Aurora; mount, lat. 50° 50′, long. 115° 34′ (1917); after a light cruiser engaged in North Sea battle, 24 Jan. 1915.

Avalon; P.O., 3-9-4 (1911); after Avalon peninsula, Somersetshire, Eng., where King Arthur died.

Avens; mount, lat. 51° 25′, long. 116° 00′, Baker creek (1911); after a wild flower, the campion.

Avion; ridge, 7,997 feet, lat. 49° 09′, long. 114° 07′, (1915); French word applied to any war airplane.

Aye; mount, 10,640 feet, lat. 50° 51′, long. 115° 39′.

Aylmer; mount, 10,375 feet and cañon, north of Minnewanka lake; named 1890, by J. J. McArthur, D.L.S., after his native town, Aylmer, Quebec.

Azure; C.P.R. station, 18-28-4 (1892-3).

Babel; mount, 10,175 feet; lat. 51° 19′, long. 116° 10′; south of Tower of Babel, which named 1899.

Backus; mount, 5,954 feet, lat. 49° 26′, long. 114° 16′; after a nearby homesteader.

Bad Heart; river, Smoky river, 76-2-6; translation of the Cree Indian name *maatsiti*.

Badger Lake; P.O., 16-18-4 (1913); after a small lake of the name situated north of the post office, where badgers were plentiful.

Badland; hills, 20-19-4; probably descriptive.

Bain; C.P.R. station, 4-3-4 (1922); after James Bain, section foreman, Bredenbury, Sask., who won D.C.M. and M.M. during World war.

Baintree; village, 25-24-4 (C.N.R. 1917).

₊**Baker;** lake and creek, lat. 51° 30′, long. 116° 03′; after a prospector who prospected in the vicinity in 1882 or 1883.

*****Baker;** mount, 10,451 feet, lat. 51° 40′, long. 116° 36′ (1898); after G. P. Baker, member of Appalachian Mountain Club, Boston.

Balcarres; mountain, lat. 52° 48′, long. 117° 20′, Rocky river (1925); opposite Mt. Lindsay; *see* Lindsay.

Balfour; mount, 10,741 feet, lat. 51° 34′, long. 116° 28′, glacier and pass, west of Hector lake; named by Hector, 1859, after John Hutton Balfour (1808-84) Scottish botanist.

Balinhard; mountain, 10,270 feet, lat. 52° 45′, long. 117° 18′, (1925); one of the titles of the Earl of Southesk; *see* Southesk.

*****Ball;** mount, 10,865 feet, lat. 51° 09′, long. 116° 00′; named by Hector, 1858, after John Ball (1818-89), Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1855-57.

Ballantine; P.O., 57-4-5; changed from Wildhorse, 1914.

Ballina; C.P.R. station, 23-24-4 (1912-15); after village in co. Mayo, Ireland.

Balm; P.O., 57-9-5 (1914); balsam (balm of Gilead) trees are plentiful here.

Balzac; village, 26-1-5 (C.P.R. 1910-12); after Balzac, noted French novelist.

Banded; peak, lat. 50° 43′, long. 114° 55′, Elbow river (1896); descriptive.

Banff; village 25-12-5; named by Lord Strathcona after a town near his birth-place in Scotland.

Bankhead; C.P.R. station, 26-11-5; (1905) named by Lord Strathcona after Bankhead, Banffshire, Scotland.

Bantry; C.P.R. station, 18-13-4 (1884); after Bantry bay, Ireland.

Baptiste; lake, 66-24-4; after Baptiste Majeau, early settler.

Baptiste; river, North Saskatchewan river, 43-8-5; name on Palliser map, 1865.

Baraca; P.O., 26-12-4 (1913); from the Biblical word Berachah (Baracha) meaning "blessing" or "the blessed," (1 Chron. XII); name suggested by Mrs. E. E. Boggess, Lutheran preacher; formerly Wharranton.

Barber; lake, 105-6-4; after H. G. Barber, D.L.S., Ottawa.

*****Barbette**; mountain, 10,080 feet, lat. 51° 43′, long. 116° 44′ (1918); descriptive; two high platform peaks rising from the mass of mountains.

Bardo; C.N.R. station, 50-19-4; named by Norwegians after a village in northern Norway; from 1898 to 1904, the post office name was Northern.

Bare; range, Red Deer river, 30-13-5; descriptive.

Baril; lake, 112-10-4; probably commemorates some occurrence in which a barrel figured.

*****Baril**; peak, 9,837 feet, lat. 50° 18′, long. 114° 45′; after M. C. L. Baril, of the Surveyor General's staff; killed in action, 9 Nov., 1915.

Barlow; C.N.R. station, 23-29-4.

*****Barlow**; mount, 10,320 feet, lat. 51° 42′, long. 116° 48′, (1920); after Dr. A. E. Barlow, geologist, Associate Professor of Geology, McGill University, Dr. Barlow and wife were lost on the *Empress of Ireland*, May, 1914.

Barnaby; ridge, lat. 49° 18′, long. 114° 22′, Castle river (1916).

*****Barnard**; mount, 10,955 feet, lat. 51° 42′ 50″, long. 116° 55′ (1920); after Sir Frank S. Barnard, K.C.M.G.; Lieut. Governor of British Columbia, 1914-19.

Barnegat; A. & G. W. R. station; Dutch for "breakers inlet"; probably after Barnegat bay, New Jersey, named by Henry Hudson.

Barnwell; village, 9-17-4 (1909); after R. Barnwell, general tie agent of the Canadian Pacific Ry., Winnipeg.

Barons; village, 12-23-4 (1909); P.O. changed from Blayney, 1909.

Barre (rivière qui); river, Sturgeon river, 54-27-4 (before 1880); in Cree *ma-ta-hi-to si-pi-sis*, signifying Presents creek (Tyrrell); the modern name was given by lumbermen who could not use the river for driving their logs.

Barreyre; lake, 61-5-4 (1908); after Alphonse Barreyre, a squatter near it.

Barrhead; village, 60-3-5 (1914); after Barrhead, Scotland, birthplace of James McGuire, an early settler; the name was suggested by the Directors of the Paddle River and District Co-operative Co.; Barrhead is a town where the co-operative idea has been successful.

Barricade; mountain, lat. 53° 24′, long. 119° 28′ (1924); from a ridge on it resembling a barricade.

Barrier; mountain, 9,718 feet, tp. 31, R.12, W.5; descriptive; it forms a ridge which extends northwest from Panther river to Red Deer river.

Bartstow; C.P.R. station, 22-23-4 (1917); the name of a Winnipeg merchant, F. W. Stobart, transposed.

Barwell; mount, lat. 50° 47′, long. 114° 39′; after C. S. W. Barwell, D.L.S., assistant on surveys 1895-6.

Bashaw; village, 42-21-4 (P.O. 1910); after Eugene Bashaw, who purchased the land from a half-breed in the early days.

Basilica; mountain, 9,400 feet lat. 52° 48′, long. 118° 20′ (1916); from a fancied resemblance to a royal palace or basilica.

Bassano; town, 21-18-4 (C.P.R. 1884); after the Marquis de Bassano, Canadian Pacific Ry. shareholder; Lady Bassano *née* Marie-Anne-Claire Symes was a native of Quebec.

*****Bastion**; peak, 9,812 feet, lat. 52° 42½′, long. 118° 21′ (1916); descriptive.

Bath; creek, Bow river 28-17-5; creek named 20 July, 1881, when Major Rogers of the Canadian Pacific Engineering staff took an involuntary bath in it, when thrown from his horse; Noore's creek on Palliser map, 1865.

Bathgate; P.O., 51-17-4 (1906); after Bathgate, North Dakota, former home of J. C. Morrison, postmaster.

Battle; lake and river; on Arrowsmith map, 1802; translation of Cree *no-tin-to*; in Stoney, *kec-hi-sab-wapta* (Tyrrell); in Blackfoot, *kinok-kxis-sis-ughty* "little or half river"; the Blackfeet and Crees fought near this river.

Battle; C.N.R. station 46-20-4.

Battle River; municipal district, (1912).

Battle Lake; P.O., 46-1-5 (1908).

Battle Ridge; P.O., 40-9-4 (1914).

Battleview; P.O., 47-6-4 (1908).

Battlebend; P.O., 40-10-4 (1910).

Bauerman; mount, lat. 49° 08′, long. 114° 07′ (1917); after H. Bauerman, Geologist, British Boundary Commission, Pacific to the Rockies.

Bawlf; village, 45-17-4 (C.P.R. 1908); after Nicholas Bawlf, President, North Elevator Co.; formerly Molstad P.O., after O. Molstad, postmaster; changed to Bawlf, 1907.

Baxter; lake, 45-5-4; after driver of supply team for survey party.

Beacon; mountain, lat. 52° 32′, long. 118° 15′ (1922); descriptive of its isolated position.

Bear; hills, 45-25-4; in Cree, *mus-kwa-chi-si*; in Blackfoot, *kyo-etomo* (Nelson); in Stoney, *o-zin-za-hen* (Tyrrell); Musquachis or Bear's hill, Hector, 1858.

Bearhills; lake, 46-25-4.

Bear; lake, 72-7-6; translation of Cree name, *muskwa*.

Bear Lake; municipal district (1912).

Bearberry; creek, 33-5-5 and P.O., 33-7-5 (1909); translation of Cree *a-chuk-i-si-pi*; in Stoney, *a-be-wap-tan* (Tyrrell); after the bearberries growing on the banks of the creek.

Bearspaw; C.P.R. station, 25-3-5; also Stoney Indian reserve 24-5-5 (1879); after Chief Masgwaahsid or Bear's Paw, who signed the treaty at Blackfoot Crossing, 22 Sept. 1877.

Beatty; mount, 9,841 feet, lat. 50° 40′, long. 115° 17½′; after Admiral Earl Beatty, commanding the Grand fleet, 1916-1919.

Beaumont; P.O., 50-24-4 (1895); because situated on a hill with a good view.

Beaupré; creek, Bow river, 26-5-5; after a settler.

Beaupré; mount, lat. 53° 03′, long. 118° 37′ (1923); after a guide of the Sand-ford Fleming party, 1872.

Beautiful; butte near Piyami coulee 10-21-4; translation of Blackfoot *ists-sa-natskimikway*, "the beautiful hill that can be seen from afar." (Nelson.)

Beauvallon; village, 55-10-4 (1909); French for "beautiful vale"; the situation commands a beautiful view of the North Saskatchewan River valley.

Beaver; bluffs, lat. 53° 13′, long. 118° 04′ (1916); this and similar names below probably refer to some occurrence in which beaver figured or to good localities for beaver.

Beaver; lake and creek, Oldman river; translation of Blackfoot *kakghikstakis-kway*, "where the beaver cuts wood."

Beaver; lake, 66-12-4 and river, Churchill river; the Turnor map, 1790, shows Beaver river; Harmon map, 1820, shows Beaver lake and river.

Beaver Lake; Chipewyan Indian reserve 65-13-4.

Beaver; Beaver Indian reserve, 82-3-6 (1907).

Beaver; hills, east of Edmonton; on David Thompson map, 1814; in Blackfoot, *kaghghik-staki-etomo* (Nelson); in Cree, *a-misk-wa-chi* and, in Stoney, *chaba hei* (Tyrrell).

Beaver Crossing; P.O., 62-2-4 (1913); formerly Cold Lake P.O.

Beaverdam; creek, Battle river, 39-12-4; on Palliser map, 1865; also Beaver-dam municipal district (1913).

Beaverdam; ridge, lat. 52° 31′, long. 118° 07′ (1921).

Beaverhill; lake and creek, North Saskatchewan river, 56-20-4; Beaver lake and Beaver hills on Thompson map, 1814, in Cree, *amisk-wachi sakhahigan* (Tyrrell).

Beaver Lake; municipal district (1918) and P.O., 52-17-4.

Beaverlodge; river, Redwillow river, 70-9-6; also Beaverlodge, P.O., 72-10-6 (1909).

Beaverlodge; river, Wapiti river, west of Grande Prairie.

Beaver Mines; P.O., 6-2-5 (1912); Beaver coal mines are here.

Beaver Ranch; Cree Indian reserve, 108-11-5 (1912).

Beddington; C.P.R. station, 25-1-5 (before July 1893); also municipal district (1912); after Beddington, Croydon, England.

Bedson; ridge, lat. 53° 15′, long. 117° 55′ (1916); after Bedson (now Miette) Ry. station, which probably after former Warden of Stoney Mountain penitentiary, Man.

*****Beehive;** mountain, 9,494 feet, lat. 50° 04′, long. 114° 40′; descriptive of outline.

Beehive (The); mountain, lat. 51° 25′, long. 116° 14′; descriptive of outline.

Behan; A. & G.W.R. station; after nearby lake, which after the cook on a survey party, 1912.

Beiseker; village 28-26-4 (1910); after Thos. L. Beiseker, banker, Fessenden, North Dakota, who lived here for about ten years and was largely instrumental in the settlement of the region with successful farmers.

Bélanger; mount, 10,200 feet, lat. 52° 31′, long. 117° 55′, Whirlpool river (1921); after André Bélanger, member of 1814 party to cross the Athabaska pass from Astoria; drowned 25 May in Athabaska river below Brûlé lake.

Bellcamp; P.O., 52-2-4 (1915); after George Campbell, early settler; order of syllables reversed.

Bellcott; C.P.R. station, 12-5-4; Anstead, prior to 1914; after Belle Cotterell, wife of the Asst. General Superintendent, British Columbia district, Can. Pac. Ry.

Bellevue; hill, 6,929 feet, lat. 49° 07′, long. 113° 54′, Blakiston brook; descriptive.

Bellevue; village, 7-3-5 (1907); after mining camp; probably descriptive.

Bellis; village, 59-15-4 (P.O. 1914).

Belloy; E.D. & B.C. R. station, 78-2-6 (1916); after Madame Belloy, Belgian operatic singer who sang during the war (1914-18), for the Belgian Relief Fund.

Bellshill; P.O., 42-11-4 (1907); named by Archibald Brown, postmaster, after his wife Isobel.

Belly; river, Oldman river; on Palliser map, 1865; *steemuk ske piskon* signifying bull-head on David Thompson's map, 1814; after the Atsina, a detached branch of the Arapaho, now on a reserve in Montana; are known to the other Arapaho as Hitunena, "beggars" or "spongers" whence the tribal sign, commonly, but incorrectly, rendered "belly people" or "big bellies;" the "Gros Ventres" of the French Canadians and now their vulgar name; the river was, formerly, called "Mokowanis," also "Mokomans;" *mokowanis* is Blackfoot for "belly."

Belvedere; P.O., 58-3-5 (1905); named by Robt. Telfer, postmaster; the office in its original situation, two miles south, commanded a fine prospect; a belvedere is a raised turret from which to view scenery; formerly Pembina Crossing; also Macdonald Crossing, after Gordon Macdonald, settler.

Benalto; village, 38-2-5 (C.P.R. 1914); hybrid name meaning high hill.

Benjamin; creek, Fallen Timber creek, 29-8-5 (1917-18); after Jonas Benjamin, Stoney Indian chief.

Bennett; C.P.R. station, 23-28-4 (1911); after Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., L.L.B., M.P., formerly the Canadian Pacific Ry. company's solicitor, Calgary.

*Bennington; peak, 10,726 feet, lat. 52° 39.′, long. 118° 18′ (1922); a peak of Mount Fraser; after Bennington, Vermont, Simon Fraser's birthplace.

Bentley; village, 40-1-5 (1900); after George Bentley, an early settler.

Benton; village 27-3-4 (1912); after the Benton trail, from Fort Benton, Montana, to fort Macleod, Alberta; Benton Station is the P.O. name.

Berens House; fur-trading post, west bank of Athabaska river, 60 miles from Chipewyan, near present Fort MacKay, 94-11-4; Nicholas Garry says that it was in existence in 1820 and Franklin stopped here in 1825; after Joseph Berens, Governor, Hudson's Bay Co.; the name now disused.

Bergen; P.O., 31-5-5 (1907); probably after Bergen, town, Norway.

Bergne; mount, 10,420 feet, lat. 51° 46', long. 116° 52' (1920); name given by A. O. Wheeler after Frank Bergne, Alpine Club, England; killed while climbing with Wheeler in Switzerland, 1907.

Berland; river, Athabaska river, 58-20-5; Baptist on Thompson map, 1814; Baptiste Berland is mentioned by De Smet in 1846; name changed to Berland in 1917 to avoid confusion with Baptiste river, North Saskatchewan river.

Berny; P.O., 67-16-4 (1916).

Berry; lake and creek, Red Deer river, 22-12-4; on Palliser map, 1865; in Blackfoot. *sechehmans*, meaning "arrow without a point."

Berry Creek; P.O. 28-12-4 (1910) and municipal district, (1912).

Berrymoor; P.O., 50-6-5 (1910).

Berrywater; lake, 18-23-4; in Blackfoot, *mene oke* or sweet water; so called by a war party who drank here when they were suffering from thirst.

Bertawan; municipal district (1912); combination of Alberta and Saskatchewan; the district adjoins the province of Saskatchewan.

Berwyn; P.O., 82-24-5; changed from Bear Lake 1912; after Berwyn, Denbighshire, Wales.

****Bess;** mount, 9,190 feet, lat. 53° 21', long. 119° 22', and pass, south of mountain; named in 1911, after Miss Bessie Gunn, now wife of M. C. McKeen, Member of the Legislature Assembly for Lac Ste. Anne.

Beverly; town, 53-24-4; (C.P.R. 1904) after Beverly township, Wentworth county, Ontario, former home of R. R. Jamieson, General Supt. C.P.R., Calgary.

Beynon; P.O., 27-20-4 (1914); after H. Beynon Biggs, postmaster.

Bezanson; P.O., 71-2-6 (1915); after A. M. Bezanson, early settler.

Biche (lac la); lake, 68-14-4, French form of the name, Red Deer lake, which occurs on Turnor's map, 1790.

Bickerdike; village, 53-18-5 (1911); after Robert Bickerdike, sometime Member of Parliament for St. Lawrence division, Montreal.

Bident; mountain, 10,109 feet, lat. 51° 17', long. 116° 08' (1904); resembles a double tooth.

Big; hill, southeast of Bighill creek, 26-4-5, descriptive.

Big; lake, 53-26-4; in Cree , *mistihay sakigan* or large lake (Steele).

Bighorn; range, Brazeau river to North Saskatchewan, also creek, North Saskatchewan, river, 39-16-5; the creek name is on Palliser map, 1859; the name of the mountain is a translation of the Indian name; in earlier days, these mountains were noted hunting grounds for the Rocky Mountain sheep or bighorn; the name is on the Palliser map, 1865.

Big Knife; creek, 40-17-4; two Indians fought there and killed one another; one was named "Knife" and the other "Big Man;" the Indians have from this circumstance given the scene of the fight, the name "Big Knife." (Steele).

Big Prairie; P.O., 30-5-5 (1909); descriptive.

Bigstone; village and municipal district (25-8-4 (P.O. 1911); after a creek.

Big Valley; town, 35-20-4 (1907); descriptive.

Bilby; village, 54-1-5.

Billos; A. & G.W.R. station; *see* Venice.

Bindloss; village, 22-2-4 (C.P.R. 1914); after Harold Bindloss, writer of western novels.

*__Bingley;__ peak, lat. 52° 52′, long. 118° 37′ (1863); after Bingley, Yorkshire, England, Dr. Wm. Cheadle's birthplace; *see* Cheadle.

Bingley; P.O., 40-6-5 (1910); after Bingley, Yorkshire, England, birthplace of postmaster.

Bingville; P.O., 18-7-4 (1914); taken from the comic section of the *Spokane Review.*

Birch; hills, 77-1 to 4-6, lake and creek, Vermilion river, 50-9-4; translation of Cree name, *waskwai.*

Birch Lake; municipal district (1918).

Birch; river, lake Claire, 110-14-4.

Bircham; C.N.R. station, 29-25-4; presumably after Bircham, King's Lynn, England.

Birdsholm; P.O., 4-11-4 (1914); after A. W. Bird, postmaster.

Birdwood; mount, 10,160 feet, lat. 50° 47′, long. 115° 22′; after Field Marshal Sir Wm. R. Birdwood; in command of Australian and New Zealand forces in France 1916-18 and of 5th army, France, 1918-19.

*__Bishop;__ mount, 9,300 feet, lat. 50° 26′, long. 114° 52′ (1918); after Col. W. A. Bishop, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., Canadian airman; in 1917, he brought down three enemy machines in one flight; in all he brought down 72 machines during the war.

Bismarck; settlement; 43-27-4; after the German Chancellor; it is a German settlement.

Bissell; C.N.R. station, 53-25-4.

Bistcho; lake, lat. 59° 45′, long. 119° 00′; Indian name, meaning "big knife."

Bistre; mountain, 7,757 feet, lat. 53° 13′, long. 118° 14′ (1916); descriptive of colour of the rock.

Bittern; lake, 47-21 & 22-4; translation of Cree name, *mokakasiu.*

Bittern Lake; village, 46-22-4; the name of the C.P.R. station, Rosenroll, after A. S. Rosenroll, farmer, was changed to Bittern Lake in 1910.

Black Diamond; P.O., 20-2-5 (1907); after coal beds in the vicinity, mined by Addison McPherson, a pioneer.

Blackface; mountain, lat. 52° 54′, long. 117° 24′ (1922); probably descriptive.

Blackfalds; village, 39-27-4; named Waghorn by the P.O. Dept. in 1891; about the same time the Calgary & Edmonton Ry. Co. called the siding "the 11th siding", later, changing this name to Blackfalds; Waghorn P.O. was changed to Blackfalds, 1902; Blackfaulds is a hamlet in Scotland.

Blackfoot; crossing, Bow River, 21-21-4; in Blackfoot *soi-a-pohk-we* or "ridge under water," there having always been a good ford here; here, Blackfoot, Blood, Piegan, Sarcee, Stoney and other Indians made a treaty with the Dominion Government, 22 September, 1877.

Blackfoot; Indian reserve and municipal district; the name of the Siksika or Blackfeet is "commonly believed to have reference to the discolouring of

their moccasins by the ashes of the prairie fires; it may possibly have reference to black painted moccasins, such as were worn by the Pawnee, Shihaspa" etc.

Blackfoot; hills, 48-2-4 and village 52-2-4; in Cree, *ah-as-thi-nioo-wa-chi* (Tyrrell); according to one story, five Blackfoot Indians were killed on the hills by Crees.

Blackhorn; peak, 9,800 feet, lat. 52° 39', long. 118° 09' (1916); descriptive.

Blackie; village, 19-27-4 (1911) also municipal district (1918); after John Stuart Blackie, Scottish savant.

Blackmud; creek, North Saskatchewan river, 52-25-4; translation of Cree name, *kas-ki-te-oo asiski*. (Tyrrell).

Black Prince; mount, lat. 50° 42', long. 115° 15' (1922); after a cruiser engaged in the battle of Jutland.

Blackrock; mountain, 9,580 feet, lat. 52° 34', long. 118° 19° (1922); a sharp black peak.

Blackspring; ridge, 11 to 14-22-4; in Blackfoot, *sicehkiscon*, signifying black springwater.

Blackstone; river, Brazeau river, 44-15-5; descriptive.

Blacktail; P.O., 14-29-4 (1913); on Blacktail coulee which, possibly, after the blacktail deer; changed from Willows to avoid duplication.

Blades; P.O., 39-25-4 (1923); after R. H. Blades, postmaster.

Blairmore; town 7-4-5 and creek, Crowsnest river; after two railway contractors, Blair and More (or Moore).

Blakiston; mount, 9,600 feet, lat. 49° 06', long. 114° 02', and brook, Waterton river (1884); after Lieut. Thos. Blakiston, R.A., attached to the Palliser expedition as magnetic observer; examined the North Kootenay and South Kootenay passes; made an independent report.

Blane; mount, lat. 50° 43', long. 115° 04', Opal range (1922; after Sir C. R. Blane, commander of the battleship *Queen Mary* during the World war.

Blindman; river and municipal district; Wolf river on Thompson map, 1814; Blind river on Palliser map 1860; translation of Cree *pas-ka-poo*; so named by the Crees because a war party hunting in that vicinity became snow blind; in Stoney *is-tap-ta* or *cham-bath-na-dab wapta*, "dead standing timber" river. (Tyrrell.)

Bliss; C.N.R. station, 51-25-5.

Blood; Indian reserve; 3 to 9-21 to 28-4 (1883); largest reserve in the Dominion; after the Blood Indians; the derivation of the name is in doubt, though several plausible explanations have been recorded. Maximilian of Wied states that, before the Siksika divided into separate bands, the Siksika or Blackfeet, the Kainah or Bloods and the Piegans were encamped in the neighbourhood of five or six tents of Kutenais. The Blackfeet and Kainah desired to kill the Kutenais. Though the Piegans opposed it, some of the Kainah killed the Kutenais, took the scalps, stained their faces and hands with the blood and then returned. Disputes arose in consequence of this cruel action; the Indians separated from each other, and the murderers received the name of Bloods.

Blood Indian; creek, Red Deer river, 23-8-4.

Bloomsbury; P.O. 60-4-5 (1921); and school district; name suggested by former residents of Bloomsbury school district, Manitoba.

Blue; butte, 57-2-5.

*****Blue;** range, lat. 50° 49′, long. 115° 34′; from blue appearance when seen from a distance.

Blue Quill; Cree Indian reserve, 58-12-4; after the chief of the Blue Quill band.

Blue Ridge; P.O., 59-10-5 (1923) descriptive.

Bluerock; mountain, lat. 50° 40′, long. 114° 49′, Sheep river; descriptive.

Bluesky; P.O., 82-2-6 (1913); descriptive of the cloudless skies characteristic of the region; compare Clear hills.

Bluet; lake, 58-4-4; French for "blueberry;" blueberries grow on the shore.

Bluff; mountain, 7,039 feet, lat. 49° 37′, long. 114° 25′, Crowsnest river (1902); descriptive.

Bluffton; village, 43-2-5 (L. & N. W. R. 1922).

Bogart; mount, 10,300 feet, lat. 50° 55′, long. 115° 14′, Kananaskis river; named, 1904; after Dr. D. Bogart Dowling, Canadian geologist.

Boggy Hall; North West Co. trading post, 47-9-5, North Saskatchewan river; visited by David Thompson, 1808; probably descriptive.

Boian; P.O., 56-14-4 (1913); after a village in Bukovina; settlers in this district came from Boian.

Bolton; mount, 8,878 feet, lat. 50° 20′, long. 114° 48′; after L. E. S. Bolton, D.L.S., of the Surveyor General's staff, Ottawa; killed in action, June, 1916.

Bon Accord; village, 56-23-4; the name was first given to the farm of Alexander S. Florence after his birthplace, Aberdeen—often called "Bon Accord"—Scotland, then to the school district in 1896 and, in 1901, to a post office.

Bonar; C.N.R. station, 31-13-4.

Bondiss; village, 65-18-4 (A. & G.W.R. 1914).

Bonhomme (roche); a mountain, 8,185 feet, lat. 52° 57′, long. 117° 58′; it resembles a man's face; it is mentioned in Grant's *Ocean to Ocean*, 1873.

Bonlea; P.O., 45-14-4 (1914); probably descriptive.

Bonnet; peak, 10,290 feet, lat. 51° 25′, long. 115° 53′ (1890), descriptive of the summit.

Bonnie Glen; P.O., 47-27-4 (1905); descriptive.

Bonnyville; P.O., 61-6-4 (1910); after Rev. Father Bonnin, first priest; formerly called St. Louis de Moose Lake,

Boom; mountain, 9,007 feet, lat. 51° 15′, long. 116° 05′, west of Castle railway station; also lake; when named in 1908, driftwood in the lake resembled a lumberman's boom.

Bordenave; P.O., 61-9-4; after F. H. Bordenave, postmaster.

Borradaile; C.N.R. station, 50-5-4.

Bosche (roche à); mountain, lat. 53° 13′, long. 118° 02′; French name which may mean "hump rock;" mentioned in Grant's *Ocean to Ocean*, 1873

Boswell; mount, lat. 49° 0' 50", long. 113° 52' (1917); after Mr. Boswell, Veterinary Surgeon, British Boundary Commission, Lake of the Woods to the Rockies.

Bosworth; mount, 9,093 feet, lat. 51° 28', long. 116° 20', northwest of Stephen station; named 1904, after G. M. Bosworth, then Freight Traffic Manager, Canadian Pacific Ry.

Botha; village, 38-18-4 (C.P.R. 1909); also river, 96-25-5 (1916); after General Botha, famous Boer general; Veldt, the Boer word for plain, is a station in the same subdivision.

Bottrel; P.O., 28-4-5 (1909); after Edward Botterel, early settler; erroneous spelling.

Boucher; municipal district, southwest of Cold lake (1914).

Boule (roche); mountain, 7,230 feet, lat. 53° 17', long. 117° 55, west of Brûlé lake, Athabaska river; French name, meaning "ball rock;" "Bullrush" mountain on Palliser map, 1865.

Boundary Creek; P.O., 1-26-4 (1907); descriptive; the creek crosses the International boundary.

Bourgeau; mount, 9,575 feet, lat. 51° 08', long. 115° 46', also range of mountains; after Eugène Bourgeau (1813-77); born in south of France; attached to the Palliser expedition. Cosson says: "Bourgeau, it is true, was not a learned man, but by his aptitude for natural history, he made good the deficiencies in his early education. His frank good nature gained him friends everywhere he travelled."

Bourlon; lake, 56-15; after a trader; in Cree, *hahpeukaketachtch* or "man-who-got-stabbed;" a Cree Indian was stabbed here in a drunken row many years ago.

Bow; river, lake, pass, peak 9,194 feet and range; Askow or Bad river on Arrowsmith map, 1801; Bow hills on Arrowsmith map, 1802; Bow or Askow river on Arrowsmith map 1822; the Indians obtained wood for bow-making on the Bow river; Bow lake and Hector lake are called *minisneimme* in Stoney, *oskowwioosipi sagahegun* in Cree, both names meaning Coldwater lakes; Tyrrell gives the Cree name of the river as *ma-na-cha-ban* meaning "bow."

Bow; island, Bow river, 11-13-4.

Bowden; village, 34-1-5; after Bowden, near Manchester, Eng. (P.O. 1892); formerly named Lonepine, a well known stopping place on the Calgary-Edmonton trail.

Bowell; village, 14-7-4 (C.P.R. 1884); after Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, 1878-92; Prime Minister, 1894-96.

Bowen; lake, 106-2-4 (1916); after Col. R. E. Bowen, commanding 202nd Battalion, Edmonton, during the World war.

Bow Fort; trading post, 25-7-5, east bank of Old Fort creek near junction with Bow river; it was occupied by Hudson's Bay Co., Aug. 1833 to 5 January, 1834; John E. Harriott was in charge; in the records of the company it is called Piegan post.

Bow Island; town, 10-11-4 and municipal district; after Bow river.

Bow Valley; municipal district, east of Calgary (1912).

Bowmanton; P.O., 14-4-4 (1913); after Mrs. Whitson, *née* Bowman, wife of a local farmer.

Boyer; river, Peace river, 108-12-5; Bouille River on Arrowsmith map, 1854; may be after Charles Boyer, the North West Co. trader referred to by Sir Alex. Mackenzie in letter dated Athabaska, 22 May, 1789, as "a very fit person for the Peace river."

Boyer; fort, possibly the "old establishment" of Alex. Mackenzie's map, 1801, shown on the north bank of Peace river in the neighbourhood of Boyer river and occupied in 1788.

Boyer River; Beaver Indian reserve, 109-14-4.

Boyle; P.O., 65-19-4 (A. & G. W. R. 1914); after John Robert Boyle, Minister of Education, Alberta, 1913; now Hon. Justice Boyle, Supreme Court of Alberta.

Boyne Lake; P.O., 60-12-4 (1905); after the battle of the Boyne; it is on the shores of Floatingstone lake.

Brachiopod; mountain, lat. 51° 29′, long. 116° 03′, south of Baker lake (1911); Porter says that the "west slopes are literally covered with brachiopods and fossil corals."

Bradshaw; C.P.R. station, 5-22-4 (1912); after Wm. Bradshaw, rancher.

Braeburn; E. D. & B.C.R. station, 7-5-6; originally Surbiton.

Bragg Creek; P.O., 23-5-5 (1911); after George Bragg, earliest settler.

Brainard; P.O., 74-12-6 (1919); after W. L. Brainard, postmaster.

Brander; lake, 109-1-4 (1917); after Dr. Brander, Edmonton.

Brant; village, 18-26-4 (P.O. 1905); named by its founder, E. E. Thompson of High River; brant geese were very plentiful that season on the lakes in the vicinity.

Brazeau; mount, 11,000 feet, and river, North Saskatchewan river, 45-9-5, also C.N.R. station; Brazeau's fork on Palliser map, 1859; in Stoney, *tum-wap-ta* (Tyrrell); after the Hudson's Bay Company officer in charge of the Rocky Mountain House, 1858-59, and Jasper House, 1861-62. Palliser says: "Mr. Brazeau had been for many years in the American Indian fur trade; was a wonderful Indian linguist and spoke Stoney, Sioux, Salteau, Cree, Blackfoot and Crow—six languages, five of which are totally distinct from one another. Being of an old Spanish family and educated in the United States, he also spoke English, French and Spanish fluently."

***Breaker**; mountain, 10,069 feet, lat. 51° 46′, long. 116° 47′ (1918); snow formations on the mountain resembled breakers.

Bredin; P.O., 72-7-6 (1915); after Fletcher Bredin, early trader and rancher.

Bremner; village, 53-22-4; P.O. changed from Hortonburg, 1912.

Breton; village, 48-4-5 (1926); after D. C. Breton, early settler; Member of the Legislative Assembly for the district; named Keystone P.O., 1912-1927.

Bretona; C.N.R. station, 51-23-4; Hercules is the name of the P.O.

Brett; mount, 9,750 feet, lat. 51° 10′, long. 115° 49′ (1903); after Hon. R. G. Brett, M.D., Lieutenant Governor of Alberta (1915-25); pioneer resident of Banff.

Brewster; glacier and creek, southwest of Banff; after a resident of Banff; he was the first recorded visitor to the glacier.

Brickburn; C.P.R. station, 24-2-5 (1914); from brick kilns in the vicinity

Bridgland; mount, lat. 52° 58′, long. 118° 31′ 30″, north of Yellowhead pass (1918); after M. P. Bridgland, D.L.S., who has made extensive surveys in the Rocky mountains.

Brièreville; P.O., 63-13-4 (1917); after J. C. O. Brière, postmaster.

Briggs; C.N.R. station, 39-28-4 (after 1922); formerly Tannis.

Bright; municipal district, Macleod (1918); after John B. Bright, C.E.

Brightbank; P.O., 51-2-5 (1908).

Brightview; P.O., 46-25-4 (1907); name of postmaster's farm; probably descriptive.

Britannia; municipal district, northwest of Medicine Hat (1917).

Brock; mount, lat. 50° 44′, long. 115° 05′, Opal range (1922); after Rear Admiral Brock, engaged in battle of Jutland.

Brocket; village, 7-28-4 (C.P.R. 1897-8); after Brocket Hall, seat of Lord Mount Stephen, Hatfield, Herts, England.

Brokenleg; lake, 25-8-5; translation of Indian name.

Brooks; town, 18-4-4 (C.P.R. 1903); after N. E. Brooks, Divisional Engineer, Canadian Pacific Ry. at Calgary; died at Sherbrooke, Quebec, 12 May, 1926.

Brooksley; P.O., 38-25-4 (1908); originally Brookfield; school district still so known; when that P.O. was opened, the name was changed to avoid duplication.

Brosseau; P.O., 55-12-4 (1904); after Edmond Brosseau, merchant and farmer; 33 years resident in Alberta; born at Laprairie, Quebec, in 1842.

***Brown**; mount, 9,156 feet, lat. 52° 23′, long. 118° 13′, Athabaska pass; named by David Douglas, 1827, "in honour of R. Brown, Esq., the illustrious botanist;" Robert Brown (1775-1858), was a famous British botanist.

Brownfield; P.O., 38-11-4 (1907); after C. D. Brownfield, postmaster.

Brownvale; village, 82-25-5; after J. H. Brown, early settler.

Broxburn; C.P.R. station, 20-9-4 (1909-11) probably after Broxburn, Linlithgowshire, Scotland.

Bruce; village, 48-14-4; after A. Bruce Smith, Manager, G.T.P. Telegraph Co.; formerly Hurry P.O.; changed to Bruce, 1909.

Bruederheim; village, 55-20-4 (P.O. 1895); German for "brethren's home;" a Moravian settlement, the Moravian church being often called the Brethren's church; in 1893-94, a colony of adherents to the Moravian Church, who had migrated from Poland to Volynia, Russia, emigrated to Alberta; in 1894, twenty families took up homesteads and called the settlement Bruederheim; a P.O. was opened in 1895.

Brûlé; lake and C.N.R. station, 49-27-5; presumably referring to "burnt" timber on its shores.

Brûlé Mines; P.O., 50-27-5 (1917).

Brussels; peak, 10,370 feet, lat. 52° 31′, long. 117° 49′, Athabaska river (1922); after Capt. Fryatt's ship; Brussels peak and Mt. Fryatt are on the south and north sides of Fryatt creek, respectively.

Brutus; P.O., 17-8-4 (1913); after Brutus, Michigan, former home of the postmaster, Jonas Brubacher.

*****Bryce;** mount, lat. 52° 03′, long. 117° 20′ (1898); after late Viscount James Bryce, then President of the Alpine Club, London, England; British Ambassador at Washington 1907-12.

Buck; lake, 46-6-5; "Bull" lake on Arrowsmith map 1859; in Cree, *ya-pe-oo*, meaning "bull moose;" in Stoney, *tam-no-amna* (Tyrrell); Father Lacombe, in his Cree dictionary, gives *ayabe* as meaning "bull."

Bucklake; creek, draining Buck lake, called by David Thompson "Sturgeon" creek.

Buck Lake House; Hudson's Bay Company trading post, built 1800, 50-5-5, on south side of North Saskatchewan river above mouth of Bucklake creek.

Buckhorn; P.O., 43-1-5 (1908); a pair of deer horns adorns the post office gateway; Abraham Davidson, former postmaster, was a keen hunter.

Buckingham House; Hudson's Bay Company trading post, north side of North Saskatchewan river near Fort George in sec. 19, tp. 56, R. 54, W. of 4th mer., when visited in 1793 by David Thompson; moved in 1801 to Fort island, 55-8-4; named after Buckingham palace.

Buckton; creek, 105-12-4 (1914); after A. Scott Buckton, D.L.S.

Buffalo; lake, 40-21 & 22-4; on Thompson map, 1814; Bull lake on Palliser map, 1860; in Cree *mustus*; "so styled from the resemblance [long ago but not now] of its outline to a buffalo hide stretched out for the purpose of being dressed, the small stream, ('la queue') representing the tail of the animal" (Palliser); a favorite buffalo hunting ground judging by the numerous bones found here; in Stoney *ta-toong-gamna* (Tyrrell).

Buffalo; hill, 21-23-4; probably commemorates some unusual occurrence in connection with buffalo hunting.

Buffalo; river, rising in Buffalo Head hills and flowing into Peace river in 102-19-5.

Buffalo; village, 21-5-4 (C.P.R. 1914).

Buffalo Coulee; municipal district, Battle river (1918).

Buffalo Head; hills, 95-12-5.

Buffalo Lake; P.O., 74-7-6 (1913).

Buffalo View; P.O., 42-6-4 (1912); near south boundary of Dominion Government Buffalo park.

Buford; P.O., 49-27-4 (1903); after Buford, North Dakota.

Buller; mount, lat. 50° 53′, long. 115° 58′, Spray lake (1922); after Lt.-Col. H. C. Buller, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry; killed in the World war.

Bullhorn; coulee, Belly river, 5-26-4; in Blackfoot, *pomepisan* or Grease Pound creek; a buffalo pound was built here and the meat was boiled for grease (Steele).

Bullpound; creek, Red Deer river, 24-15-4; in Blackfoot, *stomaxah piskan* or buffalo bull pound; a number of bull buffalo were killed here in a pound.

Bullshead; hill, 8-6-4; in Blackfoot, *in-e-oto-ka*, or "buffalo head;" so named because of its shape (Dawson).

Bullshead; creek and C.P.R. station, South Saskatchewan river, 12-5-4.

Bulwark; P.O., 38-12-4 (1916); formerly Lindsville.

*Bulyea; mount, 10,900 feet, lat. 51° 43′, long. 116° 55′, (1920); after Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, first Lieut. Governor of Alberta.

Bulyea; municipal dist., Red Deer river (1914).

Buoyant; C.P.R. station, 29-25-4 (1921).

Burbank; C.N.R. station, 39-27-4; probably after Luther Burbank, famous horticulturist.

Burdett; village, 10-12-4; after Baroness Burdett Coutts, (1814-1906), shareholder in North West Coal and Navigation Co., Ltd.

Burfield; P.O., 26-15-4 (1914); after H. E. Burfield, postmaster.

Burke; mount, 8,340 feet, lat. 50° 17′, long. 114° 31′ (1919); after D. C. Burke, rancher and forest ranger.

Burlington; municipal district, west of Pakowki lake (1912).

Burmis; village, 7-3-5 (C.P.R. 1901); after two residents, Burns and Kemmis.

Burney; mount, lat. 50° 42′, long. 115° 03′, Opal range (1922); after Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Burney, who was engaged in the battle of Jutland.

Burns; lake, 31-27-4; after Pat Burns, Calgary, owner of land in vicinity.

Burns; mount, 5,039 feet, lat. 50° 39′, long. 114° 52′ (1922), near head of Sheep river; after the Burns mine, which after Pat Burns, Calgary.

Burstall; mount, 9,000 feet, lat. 50° 46′, long. 115° 19′ (1918); after Lt.-Gen. Sir H. E. Burstall,

Burtonsville; P.O., 50-5-5 (1909); after C. Burton, postmaster.

Busby; village, 57-27-4 (1913); the P.O. was named Independence till 1915.

*Bush; pass, lat. 51° 48′, long. 116° 58′; at head of Bush river, B.C., which so called from dense forest (bush) on the banks of the river.

Bustard; island, about long. 110° 42′, Athabaska lake; on Franklin Expedition map, 1823.

Buttress; mountain, lat. 53° 00′, long. 118° 13′ (1916); probably descriptive.

Butze; C.N.R. station, 43-1-4; after A. Butze, Purchasing Agent, Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.

Bye; C.P.R. station, 39-6-5 (1924); after S. Bye, D.C.M.; formerly trucker, Vancouver.

Byng; mount, 9,760 feet, lat. 50° 50′, long. 115° 31′ (1918); after Gen. Julian, 1st Viscount Byng, of Vimy; in command of the Canadian army corps, May 1916-June 1917; Governor General of Canada, 1921-26.

Byron; hill and creek, Crowsnest river, 7-3-5.

Cabin; ridge, 7,154 feet, lat. 50° 01′, long. 114° 28′, Oldman river.

Cabin Lake; P.O., 24-9-4 (1923); after lake with old log cabin on its shore.

Cache; lake, 59-12-4; translation of Cree name, *astachikuwin*; the Indians had a storehouse (cache) here for buffalo meat, hauling it to winter quarters as required.

Cache Lake; Cree Indian reserve, 59-12-4 (1899).

Cadogan; village, 39-4-4 (1909).

Cadomin; village, 46-23-5 (C.N.R. 1913); contraction of Canadian Dominion mine; named by F. L. Hammond, President, Cadomin Coal Co.

Cadomin; mountain, lat. 52° 59′, long. 117° 17′, and creek, McLeod river, 46-23-5 (1922).

Cadotte; lake and river, Peace river, 89-21-5; "Cadotte's river" is mentioned in Archibald McDonald's journal under date 25 August, 1828".

Cairn; hill, 11-12-4.

Cairngorm; mountain, 8,564 feet, lat. 52° 56', long. 118° 12' (1916); Gaelic for "yellow mountain."

Cairns; village, 39-4-4 (C.P.R. 1909).

Calahoo; village, 54-27-4 (C.N.R. 1915); after Wm. Calahoo, a halfbreed of Iroquoian origin.

Calais; P.O., Peace river (1911); after the priest in charge of R.C. mission.

Caldbeck; P.O., 27-5-5 (1913); after Caldbeck, Wigton, Cumberland, England; suggested as being the home of John Peel of hunting song fame.

Caldwell; P.O., 2-28-4 (1900); after D. H. Caldwell, postmaster.

Caledonian; valley, Athabaska river; the valley of the Miette and Upper Fraser rivers was formerly so called because it was traversed by the Hudson's Bay Co's trail to New Caledonia (present British Columbia between lats. 51° 30', and 57° 00'); name now obsolete.

Calendula; P.O., 29-2-4 (1913); after the calendula or marigold.

Calgary; city; so named in 1876, by Colonel James Farquharson Macleod of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. It is the name of the ancestral estate of his cousins, the Mackenzies, on the island of Mull, Scotland, which he had visited shortly before. In the fall of 1875, there was trouble with halfbreeds and Indians in the Prince Albert region and Major-General E. Selby Smyth, commanding the Canadian Militia, was sent from the east to investigate. He travelled across the prairie northwesterly from Winnipeg. Colonel Macleod, then in command of the Mounted Police, whose headquarters were fort Macleod, which he had built the previous year, was advised by telegraph to meet General Smyth at Red Deer with fifty men. At the conference, one of the matters agreed on was that a police post should be established on the Bow river. On his return south, Col. Macleod sent E troop under Inspector E. A. Brisebois to erect barracks on the west side of the Elbow and south side of the Bow, in the angle between the two rivers, a site evidently selected by Colonel Macleod before he went north. The buildings were erected by the I. G. Baker Co., a fur-trading concern which had a trading post of its own in the vicinity but on the east side of Elbow river. Under date 29th February, 1876, Asst. Commr. A. G. Irvine transmitted to Ottawa a suggestion of Col. Macleod that the post or fort be called Calgary. The suggestion was approved by Hon. Edward Blake, then Minister of Justice. A mounted police report dated 30 December, 1876, states that there were stationed at Fort Calgary at that time, one Inspector, one Sub-inspector and thirty-five constables and sub-constables. In the same year the Hudson's Bay Company opened a trading station close to the site of the fort with Angus Fraser in charge. There were three structures—a store, a residence for the manager and an interpreter's cabin—which were made of logs floated down the river from the west. Post office opened 1 October, 1883. The Blackfoot name is *mokk-inistsis-in-aka-apewis* (Nelson), the Cree name *o-toos-kwa-nik*, Elbow house (Tyrrell).

Calling; lake and river, Athabaska river, 70-19-4; translation of Indian name; the lake makes a loud noise when freezing up each year owing to the depth.

Calling Lake; P.O., 73-22-4 (1920).

Calmar; P.O., 49-26-4 (1900); after Kalmar, Sweden; the first postmaster, C. J. Blomquist, came from Kalmar in 1895.

Calumet; lake and river; Athabaska river, sec. 12, 97-11-4; after the Pierre au Calumet posts of the N.W. Co. and H.B. Co., which were in 97-11-4, though the "pipestone" cliff is three miles lower down the Athabaska.

Calumet; peak, 9,766 feet, lat. 53° 16′, long. 119° 01′; also ridge and creek, Smoky river; name suggested 1923, by the former name of the creek— Pipestone.

Cambrai; mountain, 10,380 feet, lat. 51° 50′, long. 116° 59′ (1920); after Cambrai, a fortified town on the Scheldt, in French Flanders, which Canadian troops entered 9 October 1918.

Cameron; lake, brook, mountain and falls, Waterton river; after Major General D. R. Cameron, British Commissioner on International Boundary Commission, Lake of the Woods to the Rockies (1872-76).

Cameron; river, 87-25-6; after Max G. Cameron, D.L.S.

Campbell; E. D. & B.C.R. station, 54-25-4.

Campbell Hill; P.O., 32-8-4 (1913); R. J. Campbell, who lived on rising ground was the first applicant for a post office.

Campsie; P.O., 59-5-5 (1909); after Campsie, Scotland, Wm. Wallace, first postmaster, being a Scotsman.

Camrose; town, 47-20-4 (1905); after Camrose, Pembrokeshire, Wales; name selected from British Postal Guide.

*Caniche; peak, 8,373 feet, lat. 52° 45′, long. 118° 22′ (1922); from the resemblance of the summit to a poodle's head; *caniche* is French for "poodle."

Canmer; municipal district south of Grassy Island lake (1912); combination of syllables of Canada and America.

Canmore; village, 24-10-5; may be after Malcolm Canmore, Scottish king.

Cannell; village, 53-25-4 (1913); after Wm. Cannell (died 1922), contractor, Edmonton, President of Acme Brick Co.

*Canoe; pass, between Whirlpool river and a branch of Canoe river, B.C.; after Canoe river, tributary to Columbia river; David Thompson wintered at the mouth of Canoe river from January to April, 1811, and built a canoe in which he ascended the Columbia.

Capitol; mountain, lat. 53° 08′, long. 117° 51′ (1916); descriptive.

Cappon; P.O., 25-5-4 (1912); after Prof. Cappon, Queens University, name suggested by J. W. Jake, B.A., a graduate of Queens.

Caprona; C.N.R. station, 36-20-4 (1921).

Carbon; village, 29-23-4, and municipal district (1912), (P.O. 1904); there are coal mines in the vicinity.

Carbondale; village, 55-24-4; after its coal deposits.

Carbondale; hill, 5,921 feet, lat. 49° 26', long. 114° 23', also river, west branch of Castle river (1918); after coal mine on the river.

Carcajou; pass, lat. 53° 14', long. 119° 17'; probably commemorates some occurrence connected with a wolverene (carcajou).

Carcajou; P.O., 10-19-5 (1923).

Carcass; hill, 23-25-4.

Cardiff; village, 55-25-4 (P.O. 1907); after Cardiff, Wales; name suggested by its coal mines.

Cardinal; lake, 83-24-5; after Louis Cardinal, early settler; named about 1912.

Cardinal; mount, lat. 52° 51', long. 117° 19' and river, North branch of Brazeau river; the river was named in 1918 after Jacques Cardinal, fur trader, whose grave is on the bank in section 13-45-21-5; mountain named, 1922.

Cardston; town, 3-25-4; (P.O. 1892); after Charles Ora Card, son-in-law of Brigham Young; under whose guidance Mormon families came here from Utah; Mr. Card was the first mayor of the town.

Caribou; mountains, northern Alberta; probably suggested by large numbers of caribou in these mountains.

Carlos; P.O., 41-5-5 (1914); the applicant for the post office was J. Sleeper, son of Car'os Sleeper of Minnesota.

Carlton Hill; P.O., 59-4-5 (1917).

Carmangay; town, 13-23-4 (P.O. 1907); after C. W. Carman and his wife *née* Gay, former residents.

Carnwood; P.O., 49-5-5; an error for Cornwood, name of a parish, Devonshire, England.

Caroline; P.O., 36-3-3 :1908), after the only child of H. A. Langley, postmaster.

Carolside; P.O., 26-12-4 (1920); formerly Jethson, name of the home in England of a rancher, George Purvis, who was killed in the World war.

Carrot; river, McLeod river, 54-14-5.

Carrot Creek; P.O., 53-13-5 (1910).

Carseland; village, 22-6-4 (1910); formerly Griesbach; the name is descriptive; means "river valley land," implying rich soil.

Carstairs; village, 30-1-5, (C.P.R. before 1893); after Carstairs, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

Carthew; mount, lat. 49° 02', long. 114° 00' (1916); after Wm. Morden Carthew, D.L.S.; Lieutenant, 49th battalion C.E.F.; killed at Ypres 1 June, 1916.

Cartier; municipal district north of Edmonton (1917); probably after Sir George E. Cartier.

Caruso; C.P.R. station, 24-25-4 (1917); after the famous tenor; formerly named Cheadle.

Carvel; village, 52-2-5 (C.N.R. 1911); after *Richard Carvel*, a novel by Winston Churchill.

Casavant; P.O., 58-25-4 (1914); after Emile Casavant, first postmaster.

Cascade; mountain, 9,836 feet, and river, Bow river, 27-12-5; from translation of the Indian name "mountain-where-the-water-falls," which was abbreviated by Hector, 1858; *pamasae wapta* is the Stoney and *kakiskikweniht-sipi* is the Cree name of the river, referring to a murder in which an Indian is said to have cut off the head of a companion; *see* Cuthead creek.

Casket; mountain, 7,320 feet, lat. 53° 48′, long. 119° 57′, Sheep creek (1925); descriptive of a rock formation near the summit.

Caslan; A. & G.W.R. station, 65-17-4 (1914).

Cassils; village, 19-15-4 (C.P.R. 1884); after Charles Cassils, of Cassils, Cochrane & Co., Montreal.

Castelets (The); mountain, lat. 52° 04′, long. 117° 08′ (1920); the mountain has two peaks, 9,440 feet and 9,002 feet, respectively, which resemble small castles.

Castle; mountain, 9,390 feet, lat. 51° 18′, long. 115° 56′; Hector, 1858, says; "like a gigantic castle;" also river, Oldman river.

Castle Mountain; village, 26-14-5 (C.P.R. 1883).

Castle River; municipal district (1918).

Castleguard; mountain, 10,096 feet (1919), lat. 52° 07′, long. 117° 15′; has a castellated appearance, and rises as a guardian over the southern portion of the Columbia icefield.

Castor; creek, Battle river, 39-12-4; castor is Latin for "beaver".

Castor; town, 37-14-4 (1909); probably suggested by name of Beaverdam river in vicinity; beaver were still plentiful in 1921.

Catacombs; mountain, 10,600 feet, lat. 53° 26′, long. 117° 45′ (1921); the name describes the alcove formation of the mountain.

Cataract; peak, 10,935 feet, head of Pipestone river (1908); after falls in vicinity.

Cataract; river, Highwood river, 16-5-5; from the falls on it; the Blackfoot name is *pita* or Eagle river; *hahaseegee wapta*, in Stoney.

Caudron; peak, 8,355 feet, lat. 49° 43′, long. 114° 21′, Livingstone range.

*Cautley; mount, 9,418 feet, lat. 50° 55′, long. 115° 35′ (1917); after R. W. Cautley, D.L.S., Interprovincial Boundary Commissioner representing Alberta.

Cave; mountain, 8,697 feet, lat. 50° 56′, long. 115° 36′ (1916); from a cave in it.

Cavell; lake and creek, Astoria river; after Nurse Edith Cavell, shot by the Germans.

Cavendish; village, 21-4-4 (1917); after Victor Christian William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, Governor General of Canada, 1916-21; formerly Pancras.

Cayley; village, 17-28-4 (C.P.R. before July 1893); after Hugh S. Cayley, Member of the Council of the Northwest Territories for Calgary.

Cecil; C.P.R. station, 13-12-4 (after 1924;) after Mrs. J. M. Cameron, wife of General Superintendent, Canadian Pacific Ry., Calgary; formerly called Terrace.

*Centre; peak, 8,355 feet, lat. 49° 43′, long. 114° 21′, Livingstone range; between the heads of two valleys.

Cereal; village, 28-6-4 (P.O. 1911), also municipal district (1912); they are in a good grain-growing country.

Cessford; village, 23-12-4 (P.O. 1910); name of farm of Mrs. Anderson, first postmaster.

*Chaba; peak, latitude 52° 12′, longitude 117° 40′; named by A. P. Coleman after a Stoney Indian, Job Beaver, who hunted here; *chaba* is Stoney for beaver.

Chaba; river, Athabaska river; A. P. Coleman says that: "as there were endless beaver dams and trees cut by beavers along its course, we named it Chaba river, from the Stoney word for beaver."

Chailey; P.O., 52-9-4 (1907); after Chailey, town, Sussex, England, former home town of C. H. Brown, first postmaster.

*Chak; peak, lat. 52° 43′, long. 118° 07′ (1916); Indian word for "eagle."

Chalk; lake, lat. 52° 31′, long. 118° 15′.

Champion; village, 15-23-4 (P.O. 1910); after H. T. Champion of Alloway & Champion, bankers, Winnipeg; formerly Cleverville P.O.

Champlain; municipal district, Saddle Lake (1915); probably after the famous French explorer.

Chancellor; village, 24-21-4 (C.P.R., 1913); the reference is to the then German Chancellor; a German settlement.

Chapel; butte, 9-2-5; probably descriptive.

Chapel Rock; P.O., 8-2-5 (1921).

Chard; A. & G.W.R. station, 79-6-4; after A. Chard, Freight and Traffic Supervisor for Alberta government.

Charlton; mount, Maligne lake (1911); named by Mrs. Schaffer after H. R. Charlton, then General Advertising Agent, Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.

Charron; P.O. 68-7-4 (1917); after half-breed trapper.

Chateau Lake Louise; P.O. (1914); *see* Louise.

Chauvin; village, 43-1-4 (C.N.R. 1908); after George Von Chauvin, Director, Grand Trunk Ry., London, England.

Cheadle; village, 24-26-4 (C.P.R. 1884); after Dr. W. B. Cheadle, co-author with Lord Milton of *The Northwest Passage by Land*.

Cheecham; P.O., 84-6-4 (1923) after an Indian.

Cheneka; C.P.R. station, 25-6-5; see Chiniki.

Chephren; mountain, 10,700 feet, lat. 51° 51′, long. 116° 45′; name of the second of the three great pyramids of Egypt; changed in 1918, from "Pyramid" to avoid duplication with a mountain in lat. 52° 57′, long. 118° 09′.

Cherhill; village, 56-5-5 (P.O. 1911); after A. P. Stecher, first postmaster, with "hill" added; the original site of the post office was three miles north of the present one.

Cherry; hill, lat. 49° 27′, long. 114° 27′, Carbondale river.

Cherry; coulee, 11-11-4; from the Blackfoot name, *ami-onaskway*, signifying "berries up the hillside." (Nelson).

Chester; mount, lat. 50° 48′, long. 115° 16′, Kananaskis range (1922); after the cruiser *Chester*, engaged in the battle of Jutland.

Chestermere; P.O. and reservoir 24-28-4.

Chesterwold; P.O., 44-27-4 (1903); the former home of Peter A. Cooper, the first postmaster, was Chesterville, Nebraska.

Chetamon; mountain, lat. 53° 03′, long. 118° 12′ (1916); Stoney Indian word for "squirrel;" two rocks on the arête resemble squirrels.

Chetang; ridge, lat. 53° 11′, long. 119° 04′ (1912); Stoney Indian word for "hawk."

Cheviot; mountain, lat. 52° 55′, long. 117° 21′; the Cheviot hills along the border of England and Scotland culminate in Cheviot hill.

Chevron; mountain, 9,300 feet, lat. 52° 38′, long. 118° 08′ (1916); descriptive; it is double pointed.

Chigwell; C.P.R. station, 40-25-4 (1905); after a suburb of London, England.

Child; lake, 109-16-5; an Indian child met a tragic death here.
Child Lake; Beaver Indian reserve, 109-16-5 (1912).

Chilmark; P.O., 24-7-4 (1915); probably after Chilmark, village, Wilts, England.

Chimney; peak, 9,840 feet, lat. 51° 16′, long. 116° 09′, northwest of Vermilion pass; climbed in 1910, through a "chimney."

Chimney; ridge, 6,013 feet, lat. 50° 01′, long. 114° 14′; descriptive.

Chimney; rock, 5,778 feet, lat. 50° 02′, long. 114° 14′; descriptive.

Chin; hill and coulee, also village, 9-18-4; from Blackfoot *mistoamo*, meaning "beard;" (Nelson); from the shape of the hill when seen from a distance.

Chinchaga; river, South branch of Hay river; Beaver Indian name reported in 1901 by Wm. Ogilvie and meaning "beautiful" or "wonderful" river.

Chiniki; lake, creek and railway station, Bow river, also mount, lat. 51° 06′, long. 114° 52′; after the Stoney Indian chief who signed Treaty No. 7 of September, 1877, at Blackfoot Crossing as "Cheneka or John."
Chiniquay; Stoney Indian reserve (1879).

Chinook; ridge, 120th meridian, south of crossing of Wapiti river; name used by trappers.

Chinook; village, 28-7-4 (P.O. 1910); after the warm dry westerly wind from the Rocky mountains.

Chip; lake, 54-9-5; on Palliser map, 1865; shortened from Buffalo Chip; "Dirt" lake on Southesk map, 1875.
Chip Lake; C.N.R. station (1915).

Chipewyan; Hudson's Bay Co. post and settlement, lake Athabaska; after an Indian tribe; Cree Indian name meaning "pointed skins," hence the people who wear them; Alexander Mackenzie, 1789-93, uses the spellings "Chipewyan" and "Chepewyan;" George Keith, in a letter to Roderick Mackenzie, January, 1812, has Chipewyan; the original fort was established on the south side of the lake at Oldfort point, 111-3-4, by Sir Alexander Mackenzie and his cousin, Roderick Mackenzie, in 1788.
Chipewyan; lakes and river, Wabiskaw river, 90-23-4.

Chipman; creek, 5-1-5; after J. E. Chipman of Halifax Ranch Co.

Chipman; village; 54-18-4 (C.N.R. 1905); after Clarence Campbell Chipman, Private Secretary to Sir Charles Tupper, when Minister of Railways and Canals, 1882; appointed Chief Commissioner, Hudson's Bay Company, 1891.

Chisholm; E.D. & B.C.R. station, 68-2-5 (1914); after Thomas Chisholm, contractor and Klondike pioneer; Chisholm Mills is the P.O. name.

Chokio; C.P.R. station, 7-28-4 (1904); said to be a corruption of Chok-ieo, the Indian pronunciation of the English "choke-cherries," which the Indians used to sell to the workmen constructing the railway.

Chown; mount, 10,890 feet, lat. 53° 24', long. 119° 25' (1912); after Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D., formerly General Superintendent, Methodist Church.

Christie; mount, 10,180 feet, lat. 52° 32', long. 117° 49', Athabaska river, (Hector, 1859); after Wm. J. Christie, Chief Factor, Hudson's Bay Co., who was in charge at Edmonton when the Palliser expedition wintered there, 1858-59.

Christina; lake and river, Clearwater river, 88-7-4; after Christina Gordon, sister of the postmaster at McMurray (1911); formerly Pembina, which duplicated.

Chungo; creek, Blackstone river (1910); Stoney Indian word signifying "trail."

Chushina; ridge, lat. 53° 8', long. 119° 03' (1912); Stoney Indian word for "small;" descriptive.

Cinquefoil; mountain, lat. 53° 03', long. 118° 00' (1916); the cinquefoil or five-finger grows in the valley below.

Cirque; peak, 9,768 feet, northeast of Bow lake (1909); descriptive; the stream from its south front heads in a great cirque or amphitheatre.

Claire; lake, west of lake Athabaska; thus on maps since 1874; corruption of Clear; "Clear Water" lake in Sir Alex. Mackenzie's journal, 10 October, 1792.

Clairmont; village, 72-6-6 (1916); after Claremont, Ontario, the birthplace of Walter McFarlane, who surveyed the town; erroneous spelling.

*****Clairvaux**; mountain, lat. 52° 48', long. 118° 23'; intended to express its situation at the head of a "clear valley."

Clandonald; P.O., 53-5-4 (1927); after a prominent Scottish clan; formerly named Wellsdale (1909).

Claresholm; town, 12-27-4 (C.P.R. before July 1893); after home of Supt. Niblock when living at Medicine Hat; his wife's Christian name was Clare.

Clarinda; P.O., 1-13-4 (1911); after Mrs. T. Clarinda Clark, mother of Miss F. Clark, postmistress.

Clark; range, south of North Kootenay pass (1917); after Capt. Wm. Clark (1770-1835), Lewis and Clark expedition, 1806.

Clark Manor; P.O., 46-8-4 (1911); after J. G. Clark, postmaster.

Claysmore; C.N.R. station, 50-8-4 (1905); possibly after Claysmore, village, Middlesex, Eng.

Clear; hills, 88-8-6, and river, 83-11-6; descriptive.

Clear Hills; P.O., 87-2-5.

Clear Lake; municipal district, north of Macleod (1918).

Clearview; P.O., 72-11-6 (1920); descriptive.

Clearwater; river, mountain, 10,420 feet, and lake, North Saskatchewan river, 39-7-5; Clearwater river on Thompson map, 1814; descriptive of the river.

Clearwater; river, Athabaska river, 89-9-4; Washacumow or Clear Water river on Turnor map, 1790; in Stoney, *mnith-ow wap-ta* (Tyrrell).

Cliff; mountain, 9,000 feet, lat. 53° 05′, long. 118° 13′ (1916); descriptive.

Clifton; municipal district, north of Lethbridge (1914); after Clifton, England, former home of H. J. Dufty, first Secretary Treasurer.

Climax; mountain, lat. 52° 54′, long. 117° 25′ (1922); the "summit" of a long ridge.

Cline; mount, 11,000 feet, lat. 52° 05′, long. 116° 45′, and river, North Saskatchewan river (1902); "Waputeek or White Goat" river on Palliser map, 1859; after Michael Cline (Klyne, Clyne, Klein, Kline), born, 1781; employee of the North West Company and Hudson's Bay Company; in charge at Jasper, 1824-25, 1829-34; retired to Red River 1837; was living 1843. Cline river was formerly called Cataract river. Hector says that his Indian guide reported a trail up the White Goat river from Kootenay plain to Jasper House, travelled by a trader named Cline, who used it when collecting provisions for the winter; the peak was named by Collie.

Clitheroe; mountain, 9,014 feet, lat. 52° 43′, long. 118° 13′; after Clitheroe, town, Lancashire, England; suggested by the meaning of the latter, namely, 'rock by the water."

Clivale; P.O., 27-16-4 (1916); said to be named after a place in England.

Clive; village, 40-24-4 (1909); after Robert, 1st Lord Clive (1725-74); founder of British rule in India; formerly Valley City.

Cloister; mountains, North Saskatchewan river; resemble "four fine cathedrals with splendid walls and buttresses on the southwest. We named them the Cloister mountains to match the Minster mountain" opposite them. (Coleman).

Cloudy; ridge, lat. 49° 11′, long. 113° 58′.

Clouston; creek, Wabatanisk river, 75-22-5; after N. S. Clouston, D.L.S., assistant on survey, 1920.

Clover; bar, North Saskatchewan river, 53-23-4; after Thos. H. Clover, California 'forty-niner'; on Fraser river, 1858; washed gold in the North Saskatchewan river in the vicinity of Edmonton in the early "sixties"; born, 1809; in 1897, was at Leroy, North Dakota.

Clover Bar; municipal district and village, 52-23-4.

Cluny; village, 22-21-4 (C.P.R. 1884); after Cluny, parish, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Clyde; river, 72-12-4 (1913); after Clyde White, member of survey party.

Clyde; village, 59-25-4 (P.O. 1906); after George Clyde, postmaster.

Clymont; P.O., 51-26-4 (1914); after E. B. McClymont, postmaster.

Coal; lake, 47-23-4 (1892); on account of a bed of coal on its shore; probably same as "Long" lake of Palliser map, 1859.

Coaldale; village, 9-20-4; after residence of E. T. Galt, General Manager of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.

Coalhurst; village, 9-22-4 (1912); coal is mined here; Colliery is the railway station name; the official name of present Lethbridge prior to 1885, was Coalhurst.

Coalspur; village, 48-21-5 (C.N.R. 1912).

Coal Valley; P.O., 47-20-5 (1923).

Cochrane; lake, 4-27-4; after W. F. Cochrane, of Cochrane Ranch Co.

Cochrane; village, 26-4-5; (C.P.R. 1884) also municipal district; after Senator M. H. Cochrane, (1823-1903), President, British America Ranch Co.

Codner; C.N.R. station, 39-6-5 (1914).

Coghill; C.N.R. station, 39-23-4 (1914).

Cold; lake, 65-1-4; "Coldwater" lake on Turnor map, 1790; probably descriptive.
Cold Lake; P.O. and Chipewyan Indian reserve, 63-2-4.

Coleman; mount, 11,000 feet, lat. 52° 07′, long. 117° 00′, North Saskatchewan river (1902); after Emeritus Professor A. P. Coleman, Toronto; he made explorations in the Rockies between the North Saskatchewan and Athabaska rivers.

Coleman; town, 8-4-5; named 1904 by Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt, President of the International Coal and Coke Co., after his youngest daughter.

Coleridge; P.O., 12-5-4 (1905); formerly Dunmore, which see.

Colin; mount and range, 8,815 feet, lat. 53° 00′, long. 117° 59′; name given by Hector, 1859; after Colin Fraser, Hudson's Bay Company; he was in charge of Jasper house, 1835-49.

Colinton; village, 65-22-4 (C.N.R. 1912); named by J. M. Milne, who has an interest in the townsite, after his former home, Colinton, Edinburgh, Scotland; Kinnoull P.O. till 1913.

Collholme; municipal district, north of Red Deer river (1912).

Colliery; C.P.R. station, 9-22-4; near coal pits; the P.O. name is Coalhurst.

*Columbia; mountain, 12,294 feet, lat. 52° 09′, long. 117° 26′ (1899); after the Columbia river, which named in 1792 by Capt. Robert Gray of Boston, after his vessel.

Columbia; municipal district, southwest of Edmonton (1918); after District of Columbia, U.S., the former home of first Reeve.

Columbine; P.O., 61-8-4 (1915); after the flower.

Commerce; village, 10-22-4 (1913); descriptive.

*Committee Punch Bowl; lake, Athabaska pass; in his narrative of his journey across Athabaska pass from the west with Sir George Simpson in 1825, Alexander Ross notes that the small circular basin of the water at the summit, twenty yards in diameter, is dignified with the name of the "Committee's Punch Bowl" in honour of which the Governor treated them to a bottle of wine as they had "neither time nor convenience to make a bowl of punch, although a glass of it would have been acceptable." "It is," he adds, "a tribute always paid to this place when a nabob of the fur trade passes by;" the reference is to the governing committee of the Hudson's Bay Co.

Compeer; village, 33-1-4 (C.P.R. 1914); Sleepy Hollow P.O. changed to Compeer, 1915.

Comrey; P.O., 2-6-4 (1910); initial letters of the names of the following early settlers: Columbus Larson, Ole Roen, Mons Roen, R. Rolfson, J. J. Evenson, Ed. Yager.

Condor; village, 39-4-5 (C.P.R. 1914); after H.M.S. *Condor*, gunboat commanded by Capt. Lord Charles Beresford, during the bombardment of Alexandria, July 11, 1882.

Cone; mountain, lat. 50° 54′, long. 115° 28′, Spray river; descriptive of outline.

Conjuring; creek, North Saskatchewan river, 50-26-4; name suggested by that of Wizard lake from which it flows; the Cree name is *paw-ga-mow*, literally "vomiting" creek or *miteoo* (Tyrrell); Hector, 1858, has "Ecapotte's" creek.

Conjuring Creek; P.O., 49-26-4 (1900).

Conklin; village, 76-7-4 (A. & G.W.R. 1916); after John Conklin, timekeeper for J. F. McArthur, railroad contractor.

Connelly; creek, Crowsnest river, 7-2-5; after Connelly brothers, residents in the vicinity.

Connelly; P.O., 49-6-4 (1913); error for Connolly, after W. A. Connolly, postmaster.

Connemara; C.P.R. station, 16-28-4; after Connemara, Ireland.

Connor Creek; P.O., 59-8-5 (1913); after James Connor, early settler.

Conrad; C.P.R. station, 6-15-4 (1914); after Charles Conrad, manager, I. G. Baker & Co., an early trader; or after Joseph Conrad, the novelist.

Conrich; village, 24-28-4 (C.N.R. 1913).

Consolation; valley, east of Moraine lake (1899); named by Wilcox, as he was "very much pleased with the place" which contrasted favourably with the desolation of the neighbouring Valley of Ten Peaks.

Consort; mountain, 9,460 feet, lat. 53° 01′, long. 118° 21′ (1916).

Consort, village, 35-6-4 (1911); Consort, Loyalist, Veteran, Throne, Coronation are adjacent railway stations named in Coronation year, 1911; formerly Sanderville P.O.

*Conway; mount, 10,170 feet, lat. 51° 46′, long. 116° 48′ (1902); named by Collie after Sir Martin Conway, famous mountain climber; he climbed in the Himalayas, Andes, Alps, etc.; President of the Alpine Club, 1902-04.

Cooking; lake, 51-21-4; translation of Cree *opiminawasu*; a favorite Indian camping ground.

Cooking Lake; village, 51-22-4.

Copper; mountain, 9,130 feet, lat. 51° 12′, long. 115° 53′, Bow river; named by Dr. G. M. Dawson after copper prospects located near its summit by Healy and O. and J. S. Dennis.

Coppice Hill; P.O., 53-21-4 (1906); because the post office was situated on hilly ground covered with poplar brush.

Cordonnier; mount, 9,910 feet, lat. 50° 33′, long. 115° 14′ (1918); after a French general, who distinguished himself in the World war.

Cork; P.O., 58-11-4 (1910); presumably after county Cork, Ireland.

Cormier; lake, 47-23-4; after a settler.

Cornhill; municipal district, south of Tofield (1912).

Cornucopia; P.O., 36-16-4 (1910); horn of plenty; descriptive of the locality.

Cornwall; mountain, lat. 50° 44′, long. 114° 57′, Elbow river (1922); after the cruiser *Cornwall*, engaged in battle of Jutland.

*Cornwell; mount, 9,832 feet, lat. 50° 18′, long. 114° 47′ (1918); after Jack Cornwell, V.C., H.M.S. *Chester*, boy hero of the battle of Jutland, 31 May, 1916.

Coronach; mountain, 8,078 feet, lat. 53° 14′, long. 118° 04′ (1916); because of the howling of coyotes; Coronach is Gaelic for funeral dirge.

Coronado; village, 56-23-4 (C.N.R. 1921); after Coronado, California.

Coronation; mountain, 10,420 feet, lat. 51° 48′, long. 116° 54′; named by Collie, in 1901, on the coronation day of King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

Coronation; town, 36-11-4 and municipal district; named by the Canadian Pacific Ry., 1911, at the time of coronation of His Majesty King George V.

Coronet; mountain, Maligne lake (1923); from the shape of the mountain.

Corral; creek, Bow river, 28-16-5; after a horse corral near the mouth during construction days on the Canadian Pacific Ry.

Cory; mount, 9,154 feet, lat. 51° 12′, long. 115° 41′ (1923), north of Bow river, after W. W. Cory, Deputy Minister of the Interior; this is the mountain with the "hole-in-the-wall" in it.

Cosmo; P.O., 67-6-5 (1911).

Costigan; mount, lat. 51° 17′, long. 115° 16′ (1904); after late Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, 1882-92; Secretary of State, 1892-94; Minister of Marine and Fisheries, 1894-96.

*Côté; mount, 7,844 feet, lat. 53° 53′, long. 120° 00′ (1925); after Senator Jean Léon Côté (1867-1924) Edmonton, Senator, 1924.

Cottonwood; creek, Oldman river; after cottonwood trees on its banks.

Cougar; mountain, lat. 50° 41′, long. 114° 54′, Elbow river; after the cougar or mountain lion.

Coulthard; mountain, 8,668 feet, lat. 49° 33′, long. 114° 34′; after R. W. Coulthard, a prominent mining engineer, Calgary.

Countess; village, 21-17-4 (C.P.R. 1914); after Countess Bassano or Countess Lathom; Bassano, Lathom and Countess are adjacent railway stations.

Cousins; C.P.R. station, 13-6-4; after Wm. Cousins, prominent business man, Medicine Hat.

Cousins; P.O., 37-5-4.

Coutts; village, 1-15-4; after Wm. Burdett-Coutts, London, England, Director, Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Co.

Coutts; river, Saulteux river, 68-4-5; after G. M. Coutts, member of survey party; died about 1911.

Cowley; village, 7-1-5; named by a rancher, F. W. Godsal; watching his cattle wandering across the prairie, he was reminded of Gray's "lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea."

Coxhill; foothill, lat 51° 00′, long. 114° 54′ (1896); named by A. O. Wheeler, D.L.S., after an assistant named Cox.

Coyote; hill, 6,562 feet, lat. 50° 21′, long. 114° 43′.

Cradock; C.P.R. station, 6-19-4 (1915); after Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, who perished in the naval battle of Coronel, 1 November, 1914.

Craigdhu; C.P.R. station, 27-26-4 (1912); Gaelic for "black rock."

Craigend; P.O., 65-13-4 (1925); originally the name of a school district.

Craigmillar; P.O., 38-7-4 (1913); Wm. Penman, postmaster came from Craigmillar, near Edinburgh, Scotland.

Craigmyle; village, 31-16-4 (P.O. 1913); after an estate in Scotland.

Craigower; C.P.R. station (1913); 4-6-4.

Crandell; mount, 7,812 feet, lat. 49° 05′, long. 113° 56′ (1914); after E. H. Crandell, Calgary; the mountain lies east of oil wells worked by Mr. Crandell.

Crawling; valley, 23-17-4.

Cremona; P.O., 29-4-5 (1906); presumably after the city in Italy.

Cressday; C.P.R. station, 3-2-4 (1922); after W. Cresswell and Tony Day, ranchers.

Crippsdale; P.O., 59-22-4 (1912); after M. J. Cripps, postmaster.

Crooked; creek, 2-29-4; translation of Cree name, *wawakatinau*; descriptive.

Cross; mount, lat. 54° 05′, long. 120° 00′ (1916); after C. R. Cross, United States citizen; member of exploratory party in the region in 1914; killed in France in 1915, while engaged in ambulance work.

Crossfield; village, 28-1-5; after a railway engineer employed by the Calgary and Edmonton Ry. Co.

Crowfoot; village, 21-20-4; after Crowfoot, head-chief of the Blackfoot tribe at the signing of Treaty No. 7 in 1877; Crowfoot was a keen business man (not a warrior) and kept his people at peace with the whites; obtained excellent tracts of land for them for reserves, and stood in high favour with the Canadian Pacific Ry. officials, from whom he received a life pass on the railway; he died in 1890 and is buried at the bend of the Bow river, overlooking Treaty flats.

Crow Indian; lake 5-13-4; after the Crows, a Siouan tribe forming part of the Hidatsa group.

Crow Lodge; creek, Oldman river, 8-27-4; translation of Blackfoot *ataw-is-toik-akwapi* or *mastowistooek-okapi*, "the-lodges-with-crows-painted" (Nelson); the Blackfoot name is *ahkisikaseme* or Medicine Root creek, because the Indians dig roots here, for use as medicine (Steele).

Crown; municipal district, north of Red Deer (1918).

†**Crowsnest**; mountain, also lake, pass, river and village; the name of the mountain is a translation of the Cree Indian name *kah-ka-ioo-wut-tshis-tun* and of the Blackfoot name *ma-sto-eeas*, literally "the nest of the crow (or raven)"; it does not commemorate the slaughter of Crow Indians by the Blackfeet when they got them in a corner or "nest" as set forth in local tradition, but merely the nesting of crows. The first mention of the name is in a report dated 15 December, 1858, of Capt. Blakiston of the

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† The present Crowsnest mountain is in lat. 49° 42′, long. 114° 35′. The original mountain, however, to bear the name may have been some 18 miles further east according to a statement of Mr. R. N. Wilson, for many years Indian agent on the Blood Indian reserve, who writes (1918):—

"About 22 years ago the aged Blood chief, Ermine Horse or Blackfoot-Old-Woman, guided me to the scene of the murder of two white miners, by himself and some companions in his early life. He had stated that it was a crow's nest but, to my surprise, headed for a high, isolated and prominent hill standing between the Porcupines and the Rockies, and some few miles north and east of the Eastern entrance to the Crow's Nest Pass. He said this is what the Indians called the Crow's Nest (literally speaking, the ravens' home) pointing to the timbered, rocky top. I questioned him about the pass and what the whites call the Crow's Nest mountain, to which he replied that perhaps is the white man's talk. We Indians know but one Crow's Nest and this is it, and waving his arm about, all Indians refer to this locality as the Crow's Nest country, which would account for the name being extended to the neighbouring river and pass."

Palliser Expedition, who writes:—"I have not mentioned the existence of two other passes across this portion of the mountains, called the Crowsnest and Flathead Passes . . . . The Crow-nest Pass, of which I have marked the general direction on the plan, follows up Crow-nest River, a tributary of Belly River, into the mountains, and gains the west side near 'The Steeples.' By report of the natives it is a very bad road, and seldom used. I observed the old trail coming in from the plains on the left bank of Crow-nest river." "The Crowsnest" mountain is shown on the Palliser Expedition map of 1865.

Culp; E. D. & B.C.R. station, 78-24-5 (1915); after J. H. Culp, former railway conductor.

Cummings; village, 48-7-4 (P.O. 1908); after Cummings Bros., general merchants, John T. being first postmaster.

Cumnock; mountain, 8,071 feet, lat. 53° 10′, long. 118° 11′ (1916); after Cumnock, Ayrshire, Scotland.

Curator; mountain, 8,604 feet, lat. 52° 47′, long. 117° 51′, Shovel pass (1916); from its position as "custodian" of the pass.

Curia; mountain, 9,300 feet, lat. 52° 47′, long. 118° 20′ (1916); from its resemblance to a senate house or curia.

Curlew; P.O., 33-25-4 (1906); from the game bird of the name.

Currie; mount, 9,268 feet, lat. 50° 48′, long. 115° 30′ (1918); after Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur W. Currie, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; appointed to command of Canadian army, June, 1917.

Cuthead; creek, Cascade river, 28-12-5; translation of Stoney Indian name; according to legend, a Cree Indian who had eloped with a Stoney squaw was overtaken here and beheaded.

Cyclamen; ridge, 7,403 feet, lat. 50° 04′, long. 114° 34′ (1914); after the wild flower.

Cyclone; peak, 10,006 feet, lat. 51° 32′, long. 116° 00′; a storm was raging when the peak was named.

Cygnet; lake and C.P.R. station; the name was suggested by the proximity of this small lake to Swan (now Sylvan) lake.

Cypress; hills, 7 & 8-1 & 2-4; Cypress hills on Palliser map, 1865; from the cypress of the voyageurs, which is really jackpine, found here; in Cree, *mi-na-ti-kak* or *ne-a-ti-kak*; in Stoney, *pa-ha-toonga* (Tyrrell); in Blackfoot, *aiekunekwe*

Czar; village, 40-6-4 (C.P.R. 1909); a Russian settlement.

Dais; mountain, 10,612 feet, lat. 52° 17′, long. 117° 38′, Athabaska river (1921); the mountain dominates Chaba valley; named Blackmonks in 1901 by Habel.

Dalehurst; village, 52-3-5; (C.N.R. 1915); Hinton P.O. till 1919.

Dalemead; village, 22-27-4 (1914); "dale", from its situation in a dale, "mead" after Dr. Ellwood Mead, an irrigation specialist.

Dalhousie; mount, about 8,000 feet, 42-20-5; named by Southesk, 1859, after 11th Earl of Dalhousie (1801-74), "at whose house my journey to America was first suggested;" Secretary for War during Crimean war and nephew of 9th earl, Governor General of Canada.

Dalmuir; P.O., 58-20-4 (1913); after Dalmuir near Glasgow, Scotland.

Dalroy; village, 25-27-4, named about 1907 by the Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. after G. M. McElroy, early settler, with the Scottish prefix *dal* meaning "dale" or "valley."

Daly; mount, 10,342 feet, lat. 51° 31′, long. 116° 24′ (1898); named by Prof. Chas. E. Fay after late Chas. F. Daly, President, American Geographical Society, 1864-99.

Daphne; island, Athabaska river, 95-11-4 (1925); after Daphne, daughter of J. N. Wallace, D.L.S.

Dapp; village, 62-7-4; after David A. Pennicuick, former accountant of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Ry.; Eunice P.O. till 1917.

Darrah; mount, 9,038 feet, lat. 49° 28′, long. 114° 36′ (1917); after Capt. Darrah, Astronomer, British Boundary Commission, Rockies to Pacific.

Darwell; village, 54-5-5 (C.N.R. 1915).

Dauntless; C.P.R. station, 11-6-4 (1913); named by Canada Cement Co.

Davey; lake, 34-27-4 (1892); after an early settler.

David; mount, 8,986 feet, lat. 51° 50′, long. 116° 49′, lake and creek, Howse river (1920); after David Thompson who travelled through Howse pass, 1806-7.

David Tustawits; Indian reserve, 82-23-5; after an Indian who obtained severalty under Treaty No. 8.

Daysland; town, 45-16-4 (C.P.R. 1905); after E. M. Day, local land owner.

Deadhorse; coulee, 2-16-4; forty horses of the R.N.W.M.P. died here on the march to the west, 1874 (Steele).

Deadlodge; cañon, Red Deer river, 21-11-4.

Deadman; hill, between Ghost and Bow rivers; in Cree, *chipei watchi*; Hector says: "there was once a great battle fought here and there is a grave built in the wood on the top of the hill, in which the slain were buried".

Deadman; lake, 56-1-5; in Indian, *hahpeukaketachtch* or "man-who-got-stabbed"; a Cree was stabbed here in a drunken row (Steele); also known in early days as Berland lake, after a fur-trader.

Deaver; P.O., 60-10-4 (1916); after G. C. Deaver, postmaster.

Debolt; P.O., 72-1-6 (1923); after H. E. Debolt, postmaster.

Deception; mountain, lat. 52° 52′, long. 117° 24′ (1922).

Decoigne; C.N.R. station, Yellowhead pass (1926); after François Decoigne, yellow-haired trapper, after whom the Yellowhead pass is named.

Decrene; E.D. & B.C.R. station, 72-2-5 (1914); after a contractor who contructed a portion of the railway.

Delacour; village, 25-28-4 (C.N.R. 1913).

Del Bonita; P.O., 1-21-4 (1914); Spanish words meaning "of the pretty."

Delburne; village, 37-23-4; changed from Gaetz Valley P.O. 1911 (C.N.R. 1912).

Delia; village, 30-19-4 (P.O. 1909).

Delph; P.O., 58-18-4 (1913); same as delf (glazed earthenware).

Deltaform; mountain, 11,225 feet, lat. 51° 18′, long. 116° 14′ (1897); from the similarity of its form to the Greek letter Δ.

Demay; lake and C.N.R. station, 48-19-4; the lake was named in 1893 after a settler; formerly Flat lake, which translation of Cree *ka-ta-ta-kwa-cha-o-ka-mak-* (Tyrrell); *tatakwachaw* = flat (Lacombe).

Dennis; C.P.R. station, 14-8-4 (1910-12); after Col. J. S. Dennis, Depart-of Colonization and Development of the railway.

Denhart; C.P.R. station, 20-11-4 (1914); after a farmer in the vicinity.

*Dent; mount, 10,720 feet, lat. 51° 45′, long. 116° 58′ (1899); after Clinton Thomas Dent, sometime President, Alpine Club, England.

Desjarlais; P.O., 57-14-4; after David Desjarlais, postmaster.

De Smet (roche); mountain, 8,330 feet, lat. 53° 08′, long. 118° 07′; after Pierre-Jean De Smet (1801-73); Belgian missionary who, for many years, laboured among the Indians of the western and northwestern States; in 1845, he crossed the Rockies by way of Cross river and Whiteman pass; wintered at Edmonton and recrossed the mountains by the Athabaska pass in 1846. In a letter, 1846, he describes how the Iroquois Indians named the peak after him:—"They begged leave to honour me before my departure with a little ceremony to prove their attachment and that their children might always remember him who had first put them in the way of life. Each one discharged his musket in the direction of the highest mountain, a large rock jutting out in the form of a sugar loaf and with three loud hurrahs gave it my name."

De Veber; mount, 8,494 feet, lat. 53° 41′, long. 119° 39′, after the late Hon. Leverett George de Veber, M.D. (1849-1925); Member of Senate of Canada, 1905-25.

Deville; village, 51-20-4 (C.N.R. 1909); after late Dr. E. G. Deville, (1849-1024), Director General of Surveys, Department of Interior; Surveyor General, 1885-1924.

Devils Head; mountain, 9,174 feet, lat. 51° 21′, long. 115° 16′; translation of the Cree name *we-ti-kwos-ti-kwan*; in Stoney, *si-ham-pa* (Tyrrell); Sir Geo. Simpson says it bears "a rude resemblance to an upturned face."

Devils Thumb (The); 8,066 feet, lat. 51° 25′, long. 116° 15′, between lakes Louise and Agnes; descriptive.

Devon; mountain, 9,855 feet, lat. 51° 43′, long. 116° 15′, Pipestone pass (1923); because the Devonian geological formation is well developed here.

Devona; C.N.R. station, 48-1-6 (1915).

Dewar; A. & G.W.R. station, 66-15-4.

Dewberry; P.O., 53-4-4 (1907); after the berry.

De Winton; village, 21-1-5; afte Major-Gen. Sir Francis De Winton, G.C.M.G., C.B. (1835-1901); Military Secretary to Marquis of Lorne, then Governor General; organized the De Winton Ranch Co.; also known as Brecon ranch.

Diadem; peak, 11,060 feet, lat. 52° 19′, long. 117° 23′, Sunwapta river; climbed by J. Norman Collie, 1898, and so named by him because crowned by a "diadem" of snow about 100 feet high.

Diamond City; town, 10-21-4; the coal mine at this point was named Black Diamond Mine, but when a post office was about to be opened, it was found the name had already been used and the alternative Diamond City was selected.

Dickson; P.O., 36-2-5 (1906); after Dickson creek, which after Benedickson, a very early settler from Norway.

Didsbury; town, 31-1-5 (C.P.R. 1892-93); after Didsbury, Manchester, England.

Dillon; river, 76-1-4; a family name of J. N. Wallace, D.L.S., who surveyed the fourth meridian in 1909-10.

Dimsdale; village, 71-7-6; after Henry George Dimsdale, engineer on the construction of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Ry.

Dina; P.O., 46-1-4 (1908); after Dina Sand, the only girl living in the district when the post office was opened; "intended to be pronounced Dina as in Norwegian".

Dinant; village, 48-20-4 (C.N.R. 1911); named by François Adam, a pioneer settler, after his home town in Belgium; formerly, Pretty Hill P.O.

Dinosaur; ridge, 5,550 feet, 120th meridian south of crossing of Narraway river (1923); from the skyline resemblance of the ridge to this prehistoric animal.

Dinton; municipal district, southeast of Calgary (1912); after a P.O., now closed, which after one of the Dintons in England.

Diss; C.N.R. station, 48-20-5 (1913).

*****Divergence**; peak, 9,275 feet, lat. 52° 30′, long. 117° 59′ (1921); at an angle on the Alberta-British Columbia boundary line.

Division; mountain, 9,843 feet, lat. 51° 53′ 30″, long. 117° 01′ (1920); descriptive.

Dobson; C.N.R. station, 29-8-4 (1914).

Dodds; village, 49-18-4 (1911).

Dogpound; creek and P.O. (1900) 29-4-5; in Cree, *mizekampehpoocahan* or "wolf caught in buffalo pound" (Steele); Tyrrell gives the Cree name as *ko-ma-tas-ta-moin* or "stolen horse (or dog) creek," and the Stoney name as *so-mun-ib wapta*; "Edge Creek" of Palliser map, 1865.

Dolomite; pass and peak 9,828 feet, lat. 51° 41′, long. 116° 20′ (1897); the peaks in the vicinity resemble the Swiss "Dolomites."

Donalda; village, 41-19-4 (C.N.R. 1911); changed from Eidswold P.O. 1911; possibly after Sir Donald Mann; Vice-President of the Canadian Northern Ry.

Donatville; P.O., 66-20-4 (1914); after Donat Gingras, early settler.

Dongray; P.O., 59-18-4 (1920); after John H. Gray, postmaster.

Donnelly; village, 78-21-5 (1915); after an official of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Ry.

Dorenlee; village, 43-21-4; after W. O. Dore, postmaster.

Dormer; river, south branch of Panther river, 31-11-5; from ridges terminating like dormer windows above the valley.

Dorothy; P.O., 27-17-4 (1908); after Dorothy Wilson, the first and only baby in the district when the post office was opened.

*****Douai**; mountain, 10,830 feet, lat. 51° 59′, long. 117° 11′ (1920); after the celebrated fortified town in northeastern France; in commemoration of its occupation on 18 October, 1918, by the Canadians in conjunction with other Allied troops.

Douglas; mount, 11,017 feet, lat. 51° 31′, long. 115° 58′; Red Deer river; named by Dr. G. M. Dawson, 1884; after David Douglas (1798-1834), Scottish botanist who crossed the Rockies in 1827; author of *Journal during Travels in North America, 1823-1827*, London, 1914.

Dovercourt; P.O., 37-6-4 (1912); H. Lee, the first postmaster, came from Dovercourt, Harwich, England.

Dowling; village and lake, 32-15-4; the lake was named by J. B. Tyrrell, 1886, after the late Dr. D. B. Dowling, Geological Survey.

Dowling Lake; municipal district (1912).

Draco; mountain, 8,489 feet, lat. 53° 29′, long. 119° 40′, Jackpine river; from fancied resemblance to a "dragon;" in Latin, *draco*.

Drader; L. & N. W. R. station, 46-3-5 (1926); after A. E. Drader, owner of a sawmill there.

Dragon; peak, 9,500 feet, lat. 52° 27′, long. 117° 41′ (1921); from the shape of a rock near the summit.

Draper; A. G. W. R. station 88-8-4 (1925); after Thos. Draper, President, McMurray Asphaltum and Oil Co.

Drayton Valley; P.O., 49-7-5; after a village in Hampshire, England, from which the wife of W. J. Drake, postmaster, came; changed from Power House, 1920.

Dream; hill, north of junction of Bow and Ghost rivers; on Palliser map, 1860.

Driedmeat; hill, lat. 52° 53′, long. 112° 44′, and lake, 45-19-4; translation of Cree *ka-ke-wuk* (Tyrrell); it is said that, at one time, the Indians covered the entire hill with buffalo meat, drying it in the sun; the lake is Kihumoo lake of Pinkerton's map, 1814, and of Harmon map, 1820.

Drifting Sand; hills, lat. 50° 49′, long. 113° 00′; translation of Blackfoot name *kasapo ispatsik-way*; descriptive.

Driftpile; E.D. & B.C.R. station, Cree Indian reserve and river, Lesser Slave lake, 74-11-5; translation of Cree name of the river, at the mouth of which drift-wood piles up.

Dromore; mountain, lat. 52° 56′, long. 117° 54′ (1916); after Dromore, county Down, Ireland, which Celtic for "great ridge."

Drumheller; town, 29-20-4 (1911); after Samuel Drumheller, a pioneer in the Alberta coalfields.

Drummond; mount, lat. 51° 35′, long. 116° 00′, headwaters of Red Deer river; named by Dr. G. M. Dawson, 1884; after Thomas Drummond, Assistant Naturalist in Franklin's second Arctic Expedition, 1825-27; on 2 October, 1825, he left fort Assiniboine to proceed up Athabaska river to the Rocky mountains, which he reached 14 October; wintered on Berland river.

Drywood; river, Oldman river; descriptive; translation of Indian name of the creek; in Blackfoot, *ohsaksitoti*, or "backfat," river, from the fat on the back of a buffalo.

Drywood; mountain, lat. 49° 16′, long. 114° 04′.

Duagh; village, 55-23-4 (P.O. 1900); after Duagh, County Kerry, Ireland.

Dublin; municipal district, northwest of Sullivan lake (1918); after Dublin, Ireland; name suggested by lone Irish member of municipal council.

Duchess; village, 20-14-4 (C.N.R. 1911); after the Duchess of Sutherland, wife of the 4th Duke; the Duke of Sutherland acquired an extensive farm at Brooks.

Duet; A. & G.W.R. station, 88-7-4.

Duffield; village, 52-3-5 (C.N.R. 1911); after Geo. Duffield Hall, Boston, Mass.

Duhamel; village, 45-21-4; after Most Rev. Joseph Thomas Duhamel (1841-1909), R. C. Archbishop of Ottawa.

Dunbow; ranch, 21-28-4; the lease, granted November, 1882, included 40,000 acres in ranges 21, 28 and 29; Alexander Begg, author of *History of the North West* organized the ranch, and was resident manager, 1882-1889.

Duncan Tustawits; Indian reserve, 82-23-5 (1907); after an Indian chief of this name.

Dungarvan; mountain, lat. 49° 07′, long. 113° 58′ (1915); after Dungarvan, seaport, county Waterford, Ireland.

*Dungeon; peak, 10,200 feet, lat. 52° 41′, long. 118° 18′ (1916).

Dunmore; village, 12-5-4 (C.P.R. 1883-1885); after the 7th Lord Dunmore, who visited the west in 1883 and was a large shareholder in the Canadian Agricultural Coal and Colonization Co.

Dunn; village, 43-3-4 (C.N.R. 1908); after a railway official; changed from Ribstone P.O. 1914.

Dunshalt; village, 25-4-4; named by A. McLean, who came from Dunshalt, Fifeshire, Scotland, about 1907.

Dunstable; P.O., 57-2-5 (1908); named by Post Office Dept.; probably after Dunstable, town, Bedfordshire, England.

Dunvegan; village, 80-4-6; originally a trading post named after the ancestral castle of the Macleods in Scotland. Archibald Norman McLeod, of the North West Co., according to Harmon, 10 Oct., 1808, "used to winter here while in Athabasca." The first ascertained reference to the name is in Simon Fraser's journal, 1805.

Dunvegan Yards; E.D. & B.C.R. station, 53-25-4 (1911); after Dunvegan, Peace river.

Durlingville; P.O., 61-5-4 (1908); after F. Durand and Islin, early settlers.

Durward; C.P.R. station, 15-28-4 (1913-16), after *Quentin Durward*, novel by Sir Walter Scott.

Dusty; lake, 48-18-4; in Cree, *ko-pwa-o-wa-gas-takh* (Tyrrell).

Dutch; creek, West fork of Oldman river; after a prospector, a Dutchman who "was reputed to have found some very valuable minerals on this stream;" was murdered by his partner.

Duthil; C.P.R. station (1883); after Duthil, parish, Invernessshire, Scotland.

Duvernay; P.O., 55-12-4; after Ludger Duvernay (1799-1852), founder of the Société St. Jean-Baptiste in 1834; changed from South Bend, 1908.

Dyson; mount, lat. 50° 35′, long. 114° 33′, and creek, Sheep river; after a rancher.

Eagle; municipal district, southwest of Saddle lake (1918).

Eagle; lake and hill, 23-24-4; in Blackfoot, *petoomoxecing*, many eagles having been killed in the locality; Tyrrell gives the Cree name of the hill as *ki-hi-a-watis* and the Stoney name as *mha-moos-ni-bin*: a correspondent states that the eagles disappeared from the hills in 1898 after a forest fire.

Eagle Butte; P.O., 8-4-4; from a prominent butte of the name in the locality.

Eagle Hill; P.O., 33-3-5 (1903).

Eaglesham; E. D. & B.C.R. station, 78-26-5 (1916); may be after Eaglesham, village, Glasgow, Scotland.

Earlie; P.O., 48-3-4 (1910); error for Airlie, after the song *The Bonnie House of Airlie.* "We decided to submit the name Airlie for a promised post office. The man who sent the name to the Post Office Department, spelled it Earlie."

Earlville; P.O., 42-24-4; after Earl F. Heath, postmaster.

East Arrowwood; creek, Bow river, 21-23-4; in Blackfoot, *nehts-ziks-kway*, meaning arrowwood place (Nelson).

Eastburg; P.O., 59-1-5; after A. E. East, postmaster.

Eastervale; P.O., 39-8-4; opened 1922; homesteaders landed here on Easter Sunday.

Eastgate; P.O., 57-22-4 (1909); after Eastgate, Rochester, England, the former home of C. J. Woodward, postmaster.

*****Ebon;** peak, 9,600 feet, lat. 51° 47′, long. 116° 46′ (1918); shows black amid a line of snowclad peaks.

Echohill; P.O., 58-26-4 (1914); after the first farm, which was on a hill.

Eckville; village, 39-3-5 (P.O. 1905); after A. E. T. Eckford, early settler; C.P.R. station sometime called Kootuk.

Edberg; village, 44-20-4 (1902); after Johan A. Edstrom, postmaster.

Edgerton; village, 43-4-4 (1908); after H. H. Edgerton, Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. engineer; Edgerton Station is the P.O. name.

Edith; mount, 8,380 feet, lat. 51° 12′ , long. 115° 41′; after Mrs. J. F. Orde (*née* Edith Cox), Ottawa; visited Banff with Lady Macdonald in 1886.

Edith Cavell; mount, 11,033 feet, lat. 52° 40′, long. 118° 03′, (1916); after Nurse Edith Cavell, shot by the Germans, October, 1915.

Edmonton; city; takes its name from fort Edmonton, built in 1795, twenty miles distant down the North Saskatchewan river, by George Sutherland, Hudson's Bay Co., and so named probably as a compliment to his clerk, John Pruden, a native of Edmonton, near London, England. (Tyrrell). The site of the fort was on the north bank of the river a mile and a half above the mouth of Sturgeon river. Beside fort Edmonton stood Fort Augustus of the North West Company, built a year or so earlier. Both trading posts were destroyed by the Indians and were abandoned in 1807. New forts of the same names were built by the rival traders in 1808 on the top of the high bank within the present city of Edmonton. The city is shown by its present name—that is, without the prefix "fort"—on the map accompanying Milton and Cheadle's *The Northwest Passage by Land*, published 1865. The post office was opened 1 February, 1877. The Blackfoot name is *amakowis* or "the big house" (Nelson); *amiskwachis* or "Beaver Hills house" in Cree; *titunga* in Stoney (Tyrrell).

Edson; town, 53-17-5; (C.N.R. 1911; and river; after Edson J. Chamberlain, Vice-President and General Manager, Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.; died 1924.

Edwand; village, 59-16-4 (P.O. 1904); after Edward Anderson, postmaster.

Edwin; creek, 71-1-4; after Edwin Gay, Lloydminster, member of a survey party.

Egg Lake; P.O., 67-15-4 (1897); near Missawawi (Big Egg) lake, which probably after eggs of wild fowl.

Egremont; village, 58-21-4 (1908); after Egremont, England, the former home of wife of R. C. Armstrong, postmaster.

Eiffel; peak, 10,091 feet, lat. 51° 20′, long. 116° 14′; named in 1908 after a huge tower rising for about 1,000 feet to the top of the mountain, which suggested the Eiffel tower, Paris, France.

Elbow; river, Bow river; "it flows eastward from the Rockies to the 'elbow' about 5 miles south of Calgary, where it turns abruptly northward." "Hokaikshi" of David Thompson, 1814; "Hokaikshi or Moose River," on Arrowsmith's map, 1859; *o-toos-kwa-na* in Cree; *nm-no-tho-ap-ta* in Stoney (Tyrrell); up to 1880, often called Swift creek.

Elbridge; P.O., 60-22-4 (1916); after Elbridge Deval, prospective first postmaster who died suddenly.

Elcan; C.P.R. station, 10-1-4 (P.O. 1910); last part of Tabernacle reversed; Taber is the next station.

Eldon; C.P.R. station, 27-15-5; named in 1883; probably after John Scott, 3rd Earl of Eldon.

Eldorena; P.O., 57-20-4 (1914).

*Elephas; mountain, 9,810 feet, lat. 52° 36′, long. 118° 20′ (1922) *elephas* is Latin for "elephant;" named from fancied resemblance of rocks near mountain top to elephant heads.

*Elk; mountains, lat. 50° 30′, long. 114° 55′; the mountains are at the head of Elk river, British Columbia, which so called from the number of elk formerly found near it.

Elk Point; P.O., 57-6-4 (1909).

Elkton; P.O., 31-4-5 (1907); from its proximity to Red Deer river.

Elkwater; P.O. and lake, 8-3-4; translation of Blackfoot *ponokiokwe*.

Ellazga; Indian village, 109-16-5, Indian name meaning "salt place."

Ellerslie; C.P.R. station, 51-24-4; after Ellerslie, one of the manors of Sir Wm. Wallace, the Scottish hero.

Elliott; river, 99-1-5; after Lt. Elliott Greene, 3rd battalion, C.E.F., assistant on a survey party, 1913.

Elliott; peak, 36-18-5 (1907); after Elliott Barnes, son of rancher at the foot of the peak; he climbed the mountain in 1906 when eight years old.

Ells; river, Athabaska river in 96-11-4 (1923); after S. C. Ells, Dept. of Mines, who made a traverse of this river and an examination of the bituminous sand deposits of the McMurray district.

Ellscott; village, 64-20-4; after L. Scott, A. & G.W.R. station agent; formerly Glenshaw P.O.; changed to Ellscott 1916.

Elmworth; P.O., 70-11-6 (1920); said to be named after a place in Massachusetts.

Elnora; village, 35-23-4 (P.O. 1908); after the mother of A. Hogg, early settler.

Elpoca; mountain, lat. 50° 40′, long. 115° 02′, Opal range (1920); so named because it is at the head of the Elbow river and of Pocaterra creek.

Elspeth; C.N.R. station, 38-2-5 (1914).

Elysium; mountain, 8,025 feet, lat. 52° 57′, long. 118° 21′, (1916); overlooks fine meadows.

Embarras; river, Athabaska river; so called from the great quantities of driftwood that obstruct the stream and render it necessary to portage everything.

Embarras; river and C.N.R. station, McLeod river, 52-18-5; probably because the river is obstructed by driftwood; the station takes its name from the river.

Emigrants; mountain, 8,376 feet, lat. 52° 56′, long. 118° 19′ (1916); after the gold-seekers, mentioned by Milton and Cheadle, who travelled by the Yellowhead pass to Cariboo in 1862.

Emir; mountain, lat. 53° 01′, long. 117° 55′ (1916); descriptive of its prominence.

Empress; village, 23-1-4 (1913); after Queen Victoria, Empress of India.

Enchant; village, 14-8-4 (C.P.R. 1915); Lost Lake P.O. till 1915.

End; mountain, South fork of Ghost river (1884); this peak is at the "end" of the range.

Endiang; village, 34-16-4 (1910).

Engadine; mount, lat. 50° 52′, long. 115° 19′, southeast of Spray lake (1922); after a cruiser engaged in the battle of Jutland.

English; island, lake Athabaska.

Enilda; village, 74-16-5 (P.O. 1913); Christian name reversed of the wife of J. Tompkins, postmaster.

Ensign; village, 17-25-4 (C.P.R. 1909-12); after the National flag.

Ensleigh; P.O., 34-8-4 (1910).

Entice; C.P.R. station, 29-24-4 (1921).

Entrance; village, 51-26-5 (1915); the first C.N.R. station east of the entrance to Jasper Park.

Entwistle; village, 53-7-5 (P.O. 1908); after J. G. Entwistle, postmaster.

E.P.; ranch, 17-3-5, two miles southwest of Pekisko; named by His Royal Highness, Edward, Prince of Wales, owner of the ranch since 1919.

Eon; mount, 10,860 feet, lat. 50° 50′, long. 115° 38′ (1917); probably descriptive of the ages that elapsed during the slow elevation of the mountain and since.

Equity; C.N.R. station, 32-22-4; named Ghost Pine 1912, which changed to Equity after 1916.

Erebus; mountain, 10,324 feet, lat. 52° 38′, long. 118° 16′ (1916); a "dark" rock precipice faces northeast.

Eremite; mountain, 9,500 feet, lat. 52° 37′, long. 118° 15′ (1916); descriptive; a solitary peak.

Erin Lodge; P.O., 80-2-6 (1917); Erin, the poetic name of Ireland; "Lodge" added to distinguish from other Erins.

Erith; C.N.R. station, 51-19-5 and river, east branch of Embarras river; probably after Erith, town, Kent, Eng.

*Ermatinger; mount, 10,080 feet, lat. 52° 25′, long. 118° 03′ (1921); after Edward Ermatinger, Hudson's Bay Co.

Ermineskin; Cree Indian reserve, 45-25-4 (1885); name of the chief of the band of Indians who occupy this reserve.

Ernest; creek, Oldman river, 10-3-5; after Ernest Ernst, who discovered coal just below the "gap."

*Erris; mount, 9,320 feet, lat. 49° 53′, long. 114° 42′ (1915); after Erris, a headland on the west coast of Ireland.

Erskine; village, 39-20-4; Liberal P.O. till 1906 (C.P.R. 1905).

Esplanade; mount, 7,521 feet, lat. 53° 05′, long. 118° 09′ (1916); descriptive; it is a flat-topped ridge.

Estella; mountain, 10,069 feet, lat. 52° 46′, long. 118° 13′ (1916).

Esther; P.O., 31-2-4 (1914); after Mrs. Anna Esther Landreth, daughter of the postmaster, Y. B. Olsen; the first girl settler in the district.

Esher; E.D. & B.C.R. station, 77-5-6; after Esher, Surrey, England, where B. J. Prest, engineer of the railway company resided for a time.

Ethelwyn; P.O., 54-5-4 (1910); also a municipal district (1918); after the wife of first postmaster, H. M. Jones.

Etherington; mount, 9,300 feet, lat. 50° 16′, long. 114° 44′ (1917);

Etzikom; village and coulee, 6-9-4; Blackfoot for "valley" coulee; also known in Blackfoot as misloonsisco or "crows springs" coulee, as Crow Indian war parties used to water here; Endon P.O. till 1916.

Eucervus; ridge, head of Cascade and Panther rivers (1923); after the "blacktailed deer" seen on the ridge.

Eureka; municipal district, southeast of Taber (1912).

Eva; lake, 114-7-5 (1914); after the wife of J. N. Wallace, D.L.S.

Evans; mount, 10,460 feet, lat. 52° 26′, long. 118° 07′; name suggested by G. E. Howard, 1914, after Captain E. R. G. R. Evans, R.N., second in command of the British Antarctic expedition and commander of it after the death of Capt. Scott in 1913.

Evansburgh; village (P.O. 1914); after H. M. E. Evans of Edmonton.

Evans-Thomas; mount, lat. 50° 46′, long. 115° 04′, Opal range (1922); after Rear Admiral K. Evans-Thomas, who fought at Jutland.

Evarts; P.O., 38-2-5; (1903); after Louis P. Evarts, early settler.

Evelyn; pass, from Athabaska falls, Athabaska river to Maligne lake, Jasper park (1921); after Evelyn, Duchess of Devonshire, who visited it in 1920.

Evergreen; P.O., 38-4-5 (1910); also municipal district, north of Buffalo lake (1918).

Ewelme; P.O., 6-26-4 (1905); after a village in Oxfordshire, England.

Ewing; P.O. and lake, 37-21-4; after John Ewing, who settled on the lake about 1898.

Excel; village, 28-5-4 (P.O. 1911); early settlers thought it had an "excellent" situation.

Excelsior; village, 55-24-4 (1905); also municipal district, Medicine Hat (1912).

Excelsior; mount, 9,100 feet, lat. 52° 51′, long. 117° 54′ (1916); a high peak.

Exshaw; village, 24-9-5; after a son-in-law of Sir Sandford Fleming, director of the cement company operating here.

Eyremore; village, 16-16-4 (P.O. 1908); combination of names of W.T.P. Eyres, postmaster and his wife *née* Moore.

Fabyan; village, 45-7-4 (C.N.R. 1909); after Fabyan, N. H.

Fairholme; range, 9,315 feet, lat. 51° 12′, long. 115° 42′, north of Bow river; on Palliser map, 1859; named by Palliser after his sister, Grace, who married 15 June, 1853, Wm. Fairholme, of Greenknowe, Berwickshire, Scotland.

Fairview; mountain, 9,001 feet, lat. 51° 24′, long. 116° 13′, south of lake Louise; describes the fine view.

Fairview; municipal district, Dunvegan (1914).

Fairydell; P.O., 58-24-4 (1910); probably descriptive.

Faith; P.O., 4-9-4 (1911); after Faith, daughter of James Sergeant, postmaster.

Falher; village, 78-21-5 (P.O. 1913); after Rev. C. Falher, early R. C. missionary.

Fallen Timber; creek, Red Deer river, 32-5-5; descriptive; it is a translation of the Cree name *kow-ikh-ti-kow*; in Stoney, *o-ta-ha-wap-ta*.

Fallis; village, 53-5-5 (C.N.R. 1911).

Falun; P.O., 46-27-4 (1904); after a mining town in Sweden from which early settlers came.

Farbus; mountain, 10,550 feet, lat. 51° 58′, long. 117° 08′ (1920); after Farbus, village, on the eastern slope of Vimy ridge, France; in commemoration of Canadians who fought there.

Fareham; P.O., 1-23-4 (1918).

*Farquhar; mount, lat. 50° 13′, long. 114° 44′ (1917); after Lt.-Col. F. D. Farquhar, D.S.O., commanding the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry; killed in World war.

Farrant; C.N.R. station, 39-26-4 (1914).

Farrell; lake, 33-16-17-4 (1907); after the earliest settler.

Fatigue; mountain, 9,667 feet, lat. 51° 02′, long. 115° 41′ (1888); descriptive of climber's sensations when climbing it.

Faust; village, 73-11-5 (E. D. & B.C.R. 1914); after E. T. Faust, locomotive engineer.

Fawcett; lake and river, Lesser Slave river; after S. D. Fawcett, D.L.S., assistant on survey.

Fawcett; village, 64-1-5; known as French Creek till 1914, when renamed Fawcett after the resident engineer during construction of Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Ry.

Fawn Lake; P.O., 58-1-5 (1911); after a small lake of same name, which probably commemorates some occurrence in connection with a young deer.

Fay; mount, 10,612 feet, lat. 51° 18′, long. 116° 09′, Bow range (1904); after Prof. Charles E. Fay, Appalachian Mountain Club, Boston.

Federal; village, 36-11-4 (C.P.R. 1910).

Fedorah; village, 57-23-4 (1908); after Sardou's drama *Fédora* in which Sarah Bernhardt played the role of the princess Fédora; Fédora is the correct spelling.

Fenn; village, 36-20-4 (C.N.R., 1911).

Fenner; P.O., 33-10-4 (1912); after Geo. Fenner, postmaster.

Ferguson Flats; P.O., 57-5-4 (1912); after W. R. Ferguson, postmaster.

Ferintosh; village, 44-21-4; name proposed by a local resident, Dr. J. R. McLeod, Member of the first Legislature of Alberta, 1905; after Ferintosh, village, Ross and Cromarty, Scotland.

Fern Creek; P.O., 48-2-5 (1913); from a nearby creek on which ferns grow.

Ferrier; C.N.R. station, 39-8-5 (1914).

Ferrybank; P.O., 43-27-4; Fairy Bank changed to Ferrybank 1 Dec., 1905; Fairy Bank so named from peculiar shape of the ravine or cañon.

Fertile Valley; municipal district, north of Red Deer (1918); descriptive.

Fertility; P.O., 33-13-4 (1911); descriptive.

Festubert; mountain, 8,274 feet, lat. 49° 05′, long. 114° 08′ (1917); after the village, east of La Bassee, France, where Canadian troops fought, 1915.

Few; ranch, 7-2-5; the original lease, May, 1882, 100,000 acres, was granted to D. F. Jones, M.P. for South Leeds, Ontario, and F. A. Inderwick, K.C., Winchelsea, England, author of many historical publications; transferred in 1888 to A. B. Few, who died in 1896.

Fiddle; range, lat. 53° 12′, long. 117° 47′, and river, Athabaska river; the missionary De Smet, in a letter, 1846, refers to the river as "Violin"; Fiddle range on Palliser map 1865. H. J. Moberly says that it is the "translation of *ke-too-che-gun*, a Cree word signifying a musical instrument. When the wind strikes the mountain from a certain direction, it sounds like a No. 4 fiddle string."

Fidler; point, about long. 110° 25′, north shore of Athabaska lake (1922); after Peter Fidler, Hudson's Bay company, who built Nottingham House near Chipewyan, 1802; made extensive explorations in present western Canada.

Fincastle; C.P.R. station, 10-15-4 (1915); Viscount Fincastle is a title of the Earl of Dunmore; the Fincastle branch joins the main line at Dunmore junction.

Finlay House; 106-16-5, North West Company post, left bank of Peace river; newly built when Alex. Mackenzie passed in 1792; after James Finlay, North West Co., who explored the chief branch of Peace river in 1797, since when it has borne the name Finlay river.

Firebag; river, Athabaska river, 101-9-4; lighted touchwood was carried in a firebag in early years; J. W. Sullivan, Secretary, Palliser expedition refers to "the bag used by the Indians and half-breeds for carrying their flints and steels, touchwood, smoking weed, etc., better known as 'sac à commis' ".

Fish; creek, 22-1-5; translation of Blackfoot name, *siokame* or black fish.

Fisher; range, also peak, lat. 50° 49′, long. 115° 02′, east of Kananaskis river; range named by Palliser, probably after a family, one of whose members accompanied him on a hunting excursion near New Orleans in 1847.

Fishburn; P.O., 5-28-4 (1894); after A. M. Fish, early settler, and after a stream in the vicinity.

Fisher Home; P.O., 47-1-5 (1907); the reference is to the house of Mr. Lee, a noted fisherman.

Fitzgerald; C.P.R. station, 11-6-4; after Edward Fitzgerald, sometime Purchasing Agent of the railway.

Fitzgerald; settlement, Slave river; changed from Smith Landing, 1915; after Inspector Francis Joseph Fitzgerald (1867-1911), Royal Northwest Mounted Police, who, with constables Kenny and Taylor and ex-constable Carter, perished on Peel river, Feb. 1911, while on McPherson-Dawson patrol; the P.O. is Fort Fitzgerald.

Flagstaff; hill, 41-11-4, and municipal district; Palliser gives the Cree Indian name of the hill as *hiskiwaornis kahkohtake*, or flag-hanging hill; he describes it as a place of assembly of the Sarcees.

Flat; lake, 65-20-4.

Flatbush; village, 66-2-5 (1916); from the nature of the country.

Flathead; range, lat. 49° 35′, long. 114° 35′, south of Crowsnest lake; after the Flathead Indians of western Montana.

Flat Lake; P.O., 59-8-4 (1909).

Fleet; village, 37-13-4 (C.P.R. 1910); The Hub P.O. till 1912.

Fletcher; river, lake Athabaska 110-7-4 (1917); after J. A. Fletcher, D.L.S.

Floatingstone; lake, 60-11-4; a lone stone stands up 12 or 15 feet out of the lake; translation of the Cree name, *assinkagama*; the remains of old cellars are visible at the lake.

Florann; P.O., 4-11-4 (1913); reads as if it were a combination of Flora and Anne.

Flowerdale; municipal district, Berry creek (1913); probably descriptive.

Flowery Plains; municipal district, Pakowki lake; probably descriptive.

Fly; hill, 6,561 feet, lat. 49° 53′, long. 114° 27′, Oldman river.

Flyingshot; lake, 71-6-6; from the fact that ducks were shot during flight over the lake which lies between two feeding grounds.

***Foch;** mount, 10,430 feet, lat. 50° 34′, long. 115° 09′ (1918); after Marshal Ferdinand Foch, Generalissimo of the Allied Forces, 1918.

Foisy; P.O., 56-11-4 (1919); after Aladin Foisy, postmaster.

Folding; mountain, 9,330 feet, lat. 53° 13′, long. 117° 41′, southeast of Brûlé lake; from the "folding" of the rocks that compose it.

Font; mountain, 7,719 feet, lat. 49° 10′, long. 114° 13′.

Foothills; village, 47-20-5 (C.N.R. 1913); formerly Mudge; it is in the foothills.

Footner; lake, near head of Meander river, 112-9-5 (1922); after Hulbert Footner, author of *New Rivers of the North*, 1912.

Forbes; mount, 11,902, lat. 51° 52′, long. 116° 55½′; named by Hector after Prof. James David Forbes (1809-68), Scottish scientist; sometime Principal of the United College of St. Andrews, Scotland.

Forcina; P.O., 28-14-4; changed from Rose Lynn, 1915.

*Fording; pass, 7,544 feet, lat. 50° 19', long. 114° 49'; a pass from head of Fording river to Highwood river; Fording river, B.C., was named by Dr. George M. Dawson, 1884, because his party forded it several times.

Foreman; P.O., 40-16-4; after E. R. Foreman, postmaster.

Foremost; village, 6-11-4 (P.O. 1914).

Forestburg; village, 15-15-4; earlier Duxbury.

Forest Lawn; P.O., 24-29-4 (1913); originally name of a subdivision survey.

*Forget; mount, 6,959 feet, lat. 53° 40', long. 119° 43' (1925); after Hon. Amédée Emmanuel Forget, (1847-1923) Banff, Senator of Canada, 1911-23.

Forgetmenot; mountain, lat. 50° 46', long. 114° 48', Elbow river (1895-96).

*Forgetmenot; pass, lat. 53° 45', long. 119° 54'; from the abundance of this flower.

Fork; lake, 63-11-4 (1916); the lake is shaped like the prongs of a fork.

Fork Lake; P.O., 63-11-4 (1916).

Formby; lake, 83-1-4; after a suburb of Liverpool, England.

Forshee; L. & N.W.R. station (1919); there is a place of this name in Virginia.

Fort; hills and creek, Athabaska river, 97-10-4; the Hudson's Bay Co. and the North West Co. had trading posts in the vicinity.

Fort; island, North Saskatchewan river, 55-8-4; Fort George was moved to this island, 1801; called by David Thompson "Isle of Scotland."

Fortalice; mountain, 9,300 feet, lat. 52° 47', long. 118° 14'; descriptive (1916); it is an outlying peak.

Fort Assiniboine; P.O., Athabaska river, 62-6-5 (1913); the building of a Hudson's Bay Company post here in 1823 is thus referred to by John Work in his journal, 24 September, 1823: "About noon arrived at a new house which Mr. McDonald, the gentleman who is superintending the building calls Fort Assiniboyne. It is situated on the north bank. This is the house that was to have been built at McLeod branch."

Fort Augustus; North West Co. trading post, built about 1798, within the limits of the present town of Fort Saskatchewan on northwest bank of North Saskatchewan river in 55-22-4; abandoned 1808, in favour of a new post of the same name at what is now Edmonton; after Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV.

Fort Chipewyan; P.O., lake Athabaska (1912); *see* Chipewyan.

Fort George; trading post, built for the North West company by Angus Shaw 1792, on north bank of North Saskatchewan river in 56-5-4; in 1801, the post was moved twenty miles upstream to Fort island, 55-8-4; after George III (1738-1820); succeeded to the throne, 1760.

Fort Fitzgerald; P.O., Slave river; *see* Fitzgerald.

Fort Kent; P.O., 61-5-4 (1922); suggested by a former resident of Fort Kent, Maine, U.S.

Fort Saskatchewan; town, North Saskatchewan river, 54-22-4; the first R.N.W.M.P. fort built north of Calgary; built 1875; in Cree, *simaganis* or soldiers house (Tyrrell); *see* North Saskatchewan.

Fort Vermilion; North West Co. and Hudson's Bay Co. trading posts on north bank of North Saskatchewan river in section 14, 54-3-4, opposite mouth of Vermilion river; Alex. Henry wintered at the North West post, 1808; the Hudson's Bay post was then in existence; both posts were abandoned in favour of Lower Whitemud House, in 1810; from ferruginous beds in the vicinity where the Indians obtained ochre to paint themselves.

Fort Vermilion; Hudson's Bay Co. post and P.O., 108-12-5, south bank of Peace river; named probably after red ochre deposits; the first mention of a fort Vermilion on Peace river is made by David Thompson who passed a North West Co. post of this name when he descended Peace river in 1804; this post was about 18 miles above the present site; another post, called fort Liard, existed in 1804, about six miles above the present site; in the same region was the "Old Establishment" mentioned by Sir Alexander Mackenzie as being occupied in 1788; the three posts were on the north side of the river.

Forth; C.P.R. station, 38-27-4 (1920); after the Scottish river.

*Fortress; mountain, 9,908 feet, lat. 52° 23′, long. 117° 43′, Fortress lake (1892); descriptive.

Fortune; mount, lat. 50° 54′, long. 115° 25′, Spray river (1922); after a destroyer sunk at the battle of Jutland.

Forty Mile; coulee and municipal district (1912), southwest of Medicine Hat; the coulee is about forty miles long.

*Forum; peak, 7,922 feet, lat. 49° 00′, long. 114° 04′; after the lake of same name.

Fossil; mountain, 9,665 feet, lat. 51° 30′, long. 116° 04′, head of Red Deer river (1908); from the numerous fossils in the limestone on its slopes.

Fox; mount, 9,752 feet, lat. 50° 34′, long. 115° 07′; named by Palliser, 1859.

Fox; P.O., 7-1-4 (1912); after Jas. H. Fox, postmaster.

Fox Lake; 109-3-5 (1912); Cree Indian reserve.

Frances; mount, North Saskatchewan river; named by L. Q. Coleman after his daughter, Frances Coleman.

Franchère; peak, 9,225 feet, lat. 52° 43′, long. 118° 06′, Astoria river (1917); after Gabriel Franchère, author of *Relation d'un voyage à la Côte du Nord-Ouest de l'Amerique Septentrionale*, Montreal, 1820—the first published description of a journey through the Rockies by way of the Athabaska river.

Frank; village, 7-3-5 (P.O. 1901); after H. L. Frank, who opened the first coal mine there.

Frankburg; P.O., 18-27-4 (1905); after Christopher Frank, postmaster.

*Fraser; mount, 10,726 feet, comprising Bennington, McDonell and Simon peaks, lat. 52° 39′, long. 118° 18′ (1917); after Simon Fraser (1776-1862), explorer of Fraser river, 1808.

Fraserton; P.O., 27-14-4 (1910); after R. R. Fraser, postmaster.

Freda; P.O., 33-7-4.

Freedom; P.O., 59-2-5; Dusseldorf was the name till 1919.

Freeman; Indian reserve at Lesser Slave Lake (1905); a reserve for a family of Indians named Freeman.

Freeman River; P.O., 62-6-5.

Freemen; river, North Saskatchewan river, 61-6-5; time-expired servants of the fur-trading companies were called "freemen."

Freezeout; lake, 7-28-4; on Dept. of Interior map, 1883.

French; mount, 10,610 feet, lat. 50° 44′, long. 115° 18′ (1918); after Field Marshal J. D. P. French, Viscount of Ypres and of High Lake, Commander-in-Chief, British army, 1914-15.

Frenchman; lake, 64-10-4.

Freshfield; mount, 10,945 feet, lat. 51° 45′, long. 116° 56′ (1897); named by Stutfield and Collie after Sir Douglas Freshfield, F.R.G.S., Alpine Club.

Fresnoy; mountain, 10,730 feet, lat. 52° 00′, long. 117° 13′ (1920), also P.O., 61-6-4 (1918); after Fresnoy, in the department of Aisne, France, ten miles northeast of St. Quentin; named in commemoration of its capture by the Canadians, 13 April, 1917.

Fribourg; P.O., 55-9-4 (1911); after the town in Switzerland whence, the postmaster, M. Carrel, came.

Friedenstal; P.O., 81-2-6 (1913); after Friedensthal, Rumania.

Frog; lake and creek, North Saskatchewan river, 57-3-4; on Palliser map 1859; translation of Cree name, *ayek*.

Frog Lake; P.O., 56-3-4 (1911) and Indian reserve.

Fryatt; mount, 11,026 feet, lat. 52° 33′, long. 117° 54′ (1921); after Captain Fryatt, shot by the Germans, 27 July, 1916, on a charge of having attempted to ram a submarine.

Furman; P.O. 12-30-4 (1911); after John Furman, early settler.

*Gable; mountain, 9,038 feet, lat. 49° 28′, long. 114° 36′; the summit resembles the gable of a house.

Gable; mountain, 9,625 feet, lat. 51° 40′, long. 115° 42′ (1919); descriptive; a long ridge with gradual slopes facing the west.

Gabriel; lake, 40-3-5; Gabriel's Hill lake on Palliser map, 1859; Gabriel lake on Arrowsmith map, 1859; from the hill, Hector, in January, 1858, had his first view of the Rocky mountains; probably after Baptiste Gabriel whom Palliser describes as "a first rate trader and a smart little hunter."

Gadsby; lake, 41-23-4 (1894); after James Gadsby, trapper, trader and settler in 41-22-4.

Gadsby; village, 38-17-4 (1909); after M. F. Gadsby, Ottawa.

Gahern; P.O., 4-8-4; after H. G. Ahern, postmaster.

Gainford; village, 53-6-5; after Gainford, Durham, England; Seba P.O. till 1910.

Galahad; village, 41-4-4 (P.O. 1907); probably after the famous knight of the Round Table.

Galarneauville; P.O., 25-15-4 (1914); after G. P. Galarneau, postmaster.

Galatea; mount, lat. 50° 51′, long. 115° 16′, Kananaskis river (1922); after a cruiser engaged in the battle of Jutland.

Galloway; C.N.R. station, 52-20-5 (1911); after D. E. Galloway, Assistant to President, Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.; now Assistant Vice President, Canadian National Rys., Montreal.

Galwey; mount, lat. 49° 07′, long. 113° 57′ (1917); after Lieut. Galwey, R.E., Assistant Astronomer, British Boundary Commission, Lake of the Woods to the Rockies.

Gap; railway station; 24-10-5; from the "gap" in the Rockies where the Bow river issues from the mountains.

Garden Plain; P.O., 34-14-4 (1910); probably descriptive.

Garfield; P.O., 30-3-5; after James A. Garfield (1831-81), President of the United States, 4th March–2nd July, 1881.

Gargoyle; mountain, 8,834 feet, lat. 53° 06′, long. 118° 09′ (1916); a stream flows from its base as from a gargoyle or spout.

Garrington; P.O., 34-4-3 (1908); after Garrington, son of H. C. Monday, postmaster.

Garson; lake, 84-1-4; after C. N. Garson, Manager of the Hudson's Bay Co. post at Onion Lake, Saskatchewan; changed from Whitefish, 1911.

Garth; mount, 9,970 feet, lat. 51° 48′, long. 116° 54′ (1920); after John McDonald of Garth, early furtrader.

Gartly; C.N.R. station, 30-19-4 (1914); Gartly is a parish in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

*Gass; mount, 9,400 feet, lat. 50° 07′, long. 114° 44′; after L. H. Gass, D.L.S., killed in action, 1917.

Gatine; C.P.R. station, 29-21-4; after Mrs. Gatine, a housekeeper for railway construction crews.

Geikie; C.N.R. station, 45-2-6 (1912); after mount Geikie, British Columbia, which named in 1898, after Sir Archibald Geikie, eminent Scottish geologist.

Gem; P.O., 23-16-4 (1914); probably descriptive.

Gendarme; mountain, 9,586 feet, lat. 53° 13′, long. 119° 12′, Smoky river (1911); French for "policeman," because the mountain is imagined to stand on guard.

Genesee; P.O., 50-3-5 (1916); after a settler from Genesee, New York state, U.S.

Geneva; lake, 52-8-4; named when Lake Geneva P.O. was opened in 1910; the P.O. probably named after Geneva, Switzerland.

George; creek, Blackstone river, 42-19-5; after George Buxenstein, President of the German Development Co.

George; lake, 57-1-5; formerly known as Trap lake, from an Indian's unpleasant adventure there with a trap.

Ghent; C.P.R. station, 9-21-4; after the city in Belgium.

Ghost; river, 26-6-5; Dead Man on Palliser map, 1860; in Cree, *chi-pe-isi-pi* and in Stoney, *winc-hin-ai-wap-ta* (Tyrrell); in Blackfoot, *opskoonakaz*, "river with rapids" (Nelson). A ghost was seen going up and down this river, picking up the skulls of the dead who had been killed by the Crees. (Erasmus) There are many Indian graves on the river (Steele). The combatants slain in a battle were buried in the wood on the top of Deadman hill (*q.v.*)

Ghostpine; lake, 36-25-4 and creek, Red Deer river, 29-21-4, also municipal district (1912); Indians believe the vicinity of the lake to have been haunted by a headless horseman since an Indian battle was fought at the south end of the lake. Many traces of the battle have been found by early settlers.

Ghost Pine Creek; P.O., 32-22-4 (1907).

Gibbons; C.N.R. station, 56-23-4; (1917); after the farmer who owned the station ground.

Gibraltar; mountain, lat. 50° 35′, long. 114° 50′, Sheep river; from the fancied resemblance to the famous rock.

Gibraltar; rock, 9,410 feet, lat. 50° 55′, long. 115° 34′.

Gilbert; P.O., 27-10-4 (1913); after Mrs. Alice C. Gilbert, postmistress.

Gilby; P.O., 40-3-5 (1909).

Gillian Bell; Indian reserve (1907), 82-23-5; after an Indian who obtained severalty under Treaty No. 8.

Gilt Edge; P.O., 46-5-4 (1908), and municipal district (1918); Edward Monaghan, early homesteader, looked over the district, and pronounced it "gilt edge."

Girouard; mount, 9,875 feet, lat. 51° 14′, long. 115° 25′, south of lake Minnewanka, (1904); after Col. Sir E. Percy Girouard, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.; born, Montreal 1867; graduated, Royal Military College, Kingston, 1884; Director of Railways, Sudan expedition, 1896-98 and Boer War, 1899-1902; High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of Northern Nigeria, 1907-08; Governor of Northern Nigeria, 1908-09; Governor and Commander-in-Chief of East Africa Protectorate, 1909-12; Director General of Munitions Supply, 1915.

Girouxville; village, 78-22-5 (E. D. & B.C.R. 1915); after Giroux family, pioneer settlers.

Glacier; lake, lat. 51° 55′, long. 116° 54′, North Saskatchewan river; named by Hector; it receives the discharge of a large glacier.

Gladstone; mount, 7,777 feet, lat. 49° 19′, long. 114° 13′, also creek; after W. S. Gladstone, an "old-timer," and ex-employee of the Hudson's Bay Company; in a sawpit near the creek, he rip-sawed lumber; made the windows and doors for fort Macleod; was also one of the builders of fort Whoop-up.

Gladys; P.O., 20-27-4. (1890)

Glasgow; mountain, lat. 50° 45′, long. 114° 56′, Elbow river (1922); after a cruiser engaged in the battle of Jutland.

Gleichen; town, 22-23-4 (C.P.R. 1883); after Count Gleichen who travelled over the Canadian Pacific Ry. with the directors in 1883. His son, Major General Lord Edward Gleichen writes under date 31 December, 1925:— "I have never been to Gleichen, as I came up on my trip to British Columbia in 1906 from the United States, but I remember the clerk's astonishment at Calgary when I signed a telegram thence in my own name; he thought I had borrowed it from the town. I noticed it was pronounced 'Gleechen' in those parts; it should, of course, be pronounced 'Glaikhen' (kh as in the Scots lo*ch*)."

Glenbow; C.P.R. station, 25-3-5; (1907); a glen on the Bow river.

Glendon; P.O., 60-8-4 (1912); maiden name of mother of J. P. Spencer, postmaster.

Glendowan; mountain, 8,771 feet, lat. 49° 10', long. 114° 03' (1915); after Glendowan range, county Donegal, Ireland.

Glenevis; village, 55-4-5 (P.O. 1913); suggested by John A. McLeod, early settler, whose wife came from Glennevis, Cape Breton island, N.S.; "n" omitted.

Glenford; P.O., 56-2-5 (1909); "glen" and last syllable of name of Thos. Rutherford, postmaster.

Glenhewitt; P.O., 42-28-4 (1913); after J. J. Hewitt, postmaster.

Glenister; P.O., 58-6-5 (1910); a substitute for Glenroy, the name requested by the settlers.

Glenleslie; P.O., 71-4-6 (1914); after T. Leslie, postmaster.

Glenreagh; P.O., 60-3-5 (1912); after school district, which, suggested by an Australian after Glenreagh, Australia.

Glenwoodville; P.O., 5-27-4 (1911); after Glen, son of E. J. Wood, owner of the surrounding land.

Glidehurst; P.O., 50-26-4 (1908).

Gloria; mountain, 9,500 feet, lat. 50° 51', long. 115° 36' (1917).

Goat; range of mountains, 9,260 feet, lat. 51° 00', long. 115° 25', east of Spray river; translation of Indian name; named by Palliser.

Goddard; P.O., 4-12-4 (1911); after Ernest Goddard, postmaster.

Gold Creek; P.O., 57-14-4; changed from Fescue, 1917.

Golden Centre; municipal district, Sounding creek (1912).

Golden Eagle; peak, 10,000 feet, lat. 51° 51', long. 116° 56' (1920); referring to the number of golden eagles seen in vicinity of peak.

Golden Spike; P.O., 51-27-4; changed from Worley, 1908.

Golden West; municipal district, west of Red Deer (1918); descriptive.

Goodfare; P.O., 72-12-6 (1919), earlier Kempton; probably descriptive.

Goodfish; lake, 61-12-4; descriptive.

Goodfish Lake; 61-12-4.

Good Hope; P.O., 54-20-4 (1907); descriptive of the "good hopes" of the settlers; liable to be confused with Good Hope fort, Mackenzie river.

Goodwin; P.O., 71-2-6 (1923); after two early ranchers.

Goosequill; lake, 36-23-4; translation of Cree name, *manikwanan.*

Gopher Head; P.O., 35-19-4 (1908); from the shape of a hill near the first post office; the present office is situated eight miles from the hill.

Gorbals; E.D. & B.C.R. station, 73-9-5; probably after Gorbals, parish, Glasgow, Scotland.

Gordon; lake, 85-4-4; after Wm. Gordon, postmaster, McMurray.

Gough; lake, 35-18-4; named by J. B. Tyrrell after a teamster with a Geological Survey party, 1884.

Gorman; mount, 7,800 feet, lat. 53° 11', long. 120° 00' (1925); after A. O. Gorman, D.L.S., member of Alberta-British Columbia Boundary Survey parties for three seasons.

Gould Dome; mountain, 9,490 feet, lat. 49° 55', long. 114° 39', Alberta; "after the distinguished British naturalist" John Gould (1804-81); named, 1858, by Lieut. Blakiston, Palliser expedition.

Gourin; P.O., 67-17-4 (1923); after capital of French canton from which Joseph Ulliac, postmaster and first settler, came in 1914, with his family of 17 persons.

Graham; creek, 80-1-4; after Graham Davies, Lloydminster, member of survey party.

Grainger; village, 29-24-4 (C.N.R. 1912); after F. W. Grainger, an early settler from England.

Graminia; P.O., 51-26-4 (1908); from Latin *gramen*, grass.

Grande; coulee and lake, 52-1-4; in Cree, *patsatinau* or "big basin" (Steele); descriptive name.

Grande Prairie; town, 71-6-6, and municipal district (1912); French name meaning "big prairie," the largest prairie area in the district.

Grandin; P.O., 64-13-4 (1911); after Mgr. Vital-Julien Grandin (1829-1902); born St. Pierre-sur Orthe, Laval, France; entered Oblates, 28 December, 1851; reached St. Boniface, 1854; died at St. Albert, Alberta, 1902; first Bishop of St. Albert.

Granlea; P.O., 8-9-4 (1913); combination of grain and lea, suggesting the rich agricultural products of the district.

Granta; C.P.R. station, 23-19-4 (1913); Granta is the old Saxon name of the stream at Cambridge, England, now called Cam, and was suggested by Van Schaik and Fairburn, Cambridge University graduates, who purchased tracts of land in the vicinity.

Grantham; C.P.R. station, 13-15-4 (1913); after town and borough, Lincolnshire, England.

Granum; town, 10-26-4; earlier Leavings; station and P.O. changed to Granum, 1 Oct., 1907; called Leavings because it was the point where the Macleod-Calgary trail left Willow creek; Granum, Latin for "grain," was suggested by the late Malcolm McKenzie, M.P.

Grasswold; municipal district (1914); Rosebud river; descriptive of the abundance of grass in the district.

Grassy; hill, 6,524 feet, lat. 50° 26′, long. 114° 44′; Highwood river; descriptive.

Grassy; mountain, lat. 49° 42′, long. 114° 25′, Crowsnest river; descriptive.

Grassy; ridge, lat. 53° 07′, long. 118° 10′ (1916); descriptive.

Grassy; ridge, 6,494 feet, lat. 49° 55′, long. 114° 34′.

Grassy Island; lake, 33-3-4; descriptive.

Grassy Lake; village, 10-13-4 (C.P.R. before July, 1893); after a lake, now dry; translation of the Blackfoot name, *moyi-kimi*. (Nelson.)

Gratz; P.O., 56-6-4 (1913); birthplace, in Germany, of J. Vogel, postmaster.

Gravenstafel; ridge, lat. 49° 19′, long. 114° 27′ (1917); after ridge southwest of Passchendaele, Belgium.

Grease; creek, Red Deer river; "so called from the bushes of knotched-leaved birch, which, for some mysterious reason, is named greasewood"; Cree name is *to-muna*; Stoney name is *sna-tin-da-wap-ta*.

Green; ridge, 6,675 feet, lat. 50° 19′, long. 114° 42′; descriptive.

Greencourt; village, 58-9-5 (P.O. 1908); said to be named after a place of the same name in England.

Green Glade; P.O., 41-1-4 (1908); descriptive.

Greenlawn; P.O., 54-5-5 (1908); the original post office was built on a grassy slope.

Greenock; mountain, 6,881 feet, lat. 53° 07′, long. 118° 05′ (1916); after Greenock, town, Scotland; the name means "sunny hill"; the mountain was climbed on a sunny day.

Greenshields; village, 44-6-4 (C.N.R. 1908); after E. B. Greenshields, Montreal, Director, Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.; Holmstead P.O. till 1909.

Gregg; lake, 52-26-5; after J. J. Gregg, settler.

Gregoire; lake and river, Christina river, 86-6-4; after an early settler.

Greywolf; creek, Battle river, 42-26-4.

Griffin Creek; P.O., 81-25-5 (1912); after Thomas Griffin, first white settler on the creek; died 1919.

Grimshaw; village, 83-23-5 (1922); after Dr. M. E. Grimshaw, Peace River, Medical Officer for Central Canada Ry.

Grisette; mountain, lat. 52° 56′, long. 117° 57′ (1916); a peak of "grey" limestone.

Grizzly Bear; creek, Battle river, 47-5-4; also municipal district (1913); in Cree, *mist-a-ya*. (Tyrrell.)

Grizzly Bear; P.O., 78-2-6 (1916); an Indian is said to have been killed here by a grizzly bear.

Grosmont; P.O., 67-24-4 (1912) and municipal district; French for "big mountain;" after a hill to the north.

Groton; P.O., 3-10-4 (1913); after Groton, South Dakota, former home of A. J. Peterson, postmaster.

Grotto; mountain, 8,880 feet, lat. 51° 05′, long. 115° 16′; named 1858, by E. Bourgeau, Botanist, Palliser expedition; it contains a large cave with a high-arched roof, narrow at the mouth.

Grouard; town, Peace river; formerly, Lesser Slave Lake P.O.; changed to Grouard, 1909; after Mgr. Emile-Jean-Marie Grouard, Vicar Apostolic of Athabaska diocese; author of *Les eldorados du Nord-ouest*; *Excursion au Mackenzie et au Klondike*, Lyons, 1901.

Gull; lake, 41-28-4; in Cree, *kiaskus*; "Gull" on Arrowsmith map, 1859; "Long" on David Thompson map, 1814; in Stoney, *pi-cha-tto amna* (Tyrrell).
Gull Lake; village.

Gunn; village, 55-3-5 (C.N.R. 1915); after Peter Gunn (1864-1927); born Thurso, Scotland, 1864; came to Canada, 1883; 27 years with Hudson's Bay Co.; Member of the Alberta Legislative Assembly.

Gurneyville; P.O., 59-6-4 (1910) after the maiden name (Gurney) of the wife of Alex. Hall, postmaster.

Gwynne; village, 46-23-4; Diana P.O., changed to Gwynne, 1 March, 1906. (C.P.R. 1905); after maiden name of the wife of Sir Collingwood Schreiber.

Habel; creek, Athabaska river, lat. 52° 15′, long. 117° 31′ (1907); after Dr. Jean Habel, Berlin, Germany; he explored the region in 1901; died 1902.

Hackett; village, 36-18-4.

Haddock; P.O., 56-14-5 (1915); after Maude Haddock, postmistress.

Haddo; peak of mount Aberdeen, 10,073 feet, lat. 51° 23′, long. 116° 15′; after George, Lord Haddo, eldest son of the Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair.

Haiduk; peak, 9,540 feet, lat. 51° 06′, long. 115° 57′; probably after Haiduk, district, Hungary or Hideghut (Haiduk), village, Rumania.

Haig; glacier, lat. 50° 43′, long. 115° 19′, near Mt. Sir Douglas (1922); also municipal district, east of Buffalo lake (1918); after Field Marshal Earl Haig (Sir Douglas Haig), (1861-1928), commander in chief of the British forces in France during the World war.

Haig; mount, 8,565 feet, lat. 49° 17′, long. 114° 27′; after Capt. R. W. Haig, R.A., Astronomer, British Boundary Commission, Pacific to the Rockies, 1858-1862.

Haight; village, 50-16-4 (C.N.R. 1911); possibly after Capt. Haight, for many years, transport officer of Hudson's Bay Co. down the Athabaska river.

Hailstone; butte, 7,785 feet, lat. 50° 12′, long. 114° 27′; north end of Livingstone range.

Hairy Hill; P.O., 55-14-4; Soda Lake prior to 1907.

Halcourt; P.O., 70-10-6 (1913); H. Halcourt Walker submitted a number of names of early settlers; Halcourt was selected.

Halcro; Indian reserve, 76-14-5 (1905); after Thomas Halcro, an Indian who obtained severalty under Treaty No. 8.

Halfway; lake, 59-24-4; equidistant from Athabaska Landing and Edmonton; translation of Cree Indian name, *abitau* (Tyrrell).

Halfway Lake; P.O. 59-24-4 (1906).

Halifax; lake, 6-28-4; after Halifax Ranch Co.; a lease of 100,000 acres was granted May 1882, in 4-28-4 and vicinity to J. E. Chipman and others of Halifax, N.S.

Halkirk; village, 38-16-4 (C.P.R. 1909); after Halkirk, Caithnessshire, Scotland.

Halladay; village, 28-12-4 (C.N.R. 1920); after H. H. Halladay, M.P. for Bow River.

Halsbury; C.P.R. station, 21-8-4 (1914); after the Earl of Halsbury (1823-1921), Lord Chancellor of England.

Hamilton; lake, 35-9-4; after E. H. Hamilton, member of Geological Survey party, 1885; the lake is now dry.

Hamlet; C.P.R. station (1922); after Wm. Hamlet, railway employee, Fort William, who won the Croix de Guerre in the World war.

Hamlin; P.O., 58-13-4 (1913); R. H. Perley, whose mother came from Hamelin, England, suggested the name; the "e" was omitted by the Post Office Dept.

Hammer; hill, lat. 50° 57′, long. 113° 08′; in Blackfoot, *poxatsis* or "stone hammer;" a Cree Indian, while sleeping, was killed by a squaw with a hammer.

Hanalta; lake, 31-44-4; named 1914 at request of village of Hanna; a combination of Hanna and Alberta; earlier Bullpound.

Hand: hills, lat. 51° 30′, long. 112° 15′; in Stoney, *o-chun-um-bin* (Tyrrell); in Cree, *michichi*, meaning "a little hand;" a Blackfoot chief was killed on one of these hills by the Crees in the early days; the chief had one small hand from which circumstance the name was given (Erasmus).

Handhills; lake, 29-15-4; and municipal district (1912).

Hangingstone; river, Clearwater river, 89-9-4.

Hanna; town, 31-14-4; after D. B. Hanna, formerly President, Canadian National Ry.; now Chairman, Ontario Liquor Commission; Cooperville P.O. till 1913.

Hants; C.P.R. station, 21-19-4 (1909-12); after Hampshire (Hants), county, England.

Hardieville; P.O., 9-21-4 (1910); after W. D. L. Hardie, the then Superintendent of the Galt coal mine, opened here in 1909; later, Mayor of Lethbridge.

Hardisty; mount, lat. 52° 42', long. 117° 50', Athabaska river; named by Hector, 1859; after Richard Hardisty, Chief Factor, Hudson's Bay Co., in charge of Edmonton district in 1857 and 1858.

Hardisty; town, 43-9-4 (C.P.R. 1906), after Senator Richard Hardisty (1831-89), Chief Factor, Hudson's Bay Company, as were his father and grandfather; for many years, was in charge of Edmonton district.

Hargwen; C.N.R. station, 52-22-5 (1911); after friend of the chief clerk of the Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.

Harlech; village, 41-14-5 (C.N.R. 1914); probably after the ancient capital of Merionethshire, Wales.

Harmattan; P.O., 32-4-5; named by P.O. Dept.; a dry hot wind blowing on the Atlantic coast of Africa; blows from the interior during December, January and February.

Harmon; C.P.R. station, 36-11-4.

Harmon; river, Peace river, 83-21-5; after D. W. Harmon, North West Co.; author of *A Journal of Voyages and Travels in the Interior of North America*; in charge at Dunvegan, 1808-10.

Harmony; municipal district, southeast of Calgary (1918); probably descriptive.

Harper; creek, 107-1-5; after C. J. Harper, D.L.S., member of survey party.

Hartshorn; P.O., 34-17-4 (1910); after D. H. Hartshorn, postmaster.

Harwood; lake, 104-3-4 (1916); after Col. Harwood, commanding 51st Battalion, Edmonton.

Hastings; ridge, lat. 49° 30', long. 114° 25', lake, 51-20-4 and creek; named by J. B. Tyrrell after Tom Hastings, member of Geological Survey party in 1884; the Cree name of the lake is *a-ka-ka-kwa-tikh*, "the lake that does not freeze," and of the creek *kak-si-chi-wukh*, or "swift current" (Tyrrell).

Hathersage; P.O., 58-8-5 (1910); after Hathersage, Derbyshire, England.

Haunted; lakes, 39-22-4; as told by C. J. Mott, owner of Haunted Lake ranch, the legend is this: On a bright moonlight night an elk's head and horns were seen away out on the ice about the middle of the lake and two young braves determined to get them from an Indian camp on the south side, but, before they reached the spot, the antlers were observed to move about mysteriously and, while the braves looked on in wonder, the ice broke and the braves disappeared in a body, but are said by the Indians to haunt the lakes since that time.

Haven; creek, North Saskatchewan river, 39-16-5; after a rancher who had a grazing lease in this valley.

Haven; P.O., 26-3-4 (1922); probably descriptive.

Hawk; hill; "*Kihiwatchis*, or Hawk's hill, a prominent conical landmark lying in the angle between the two Red Deer rivers" (Hector, 1858).

Hawk; hills, Peace river, 95-22-5.

Hawk; mountain, 8,377 feet, lat. 53° 01′, long. 118° 01′ (1916).

Hawkins; C.N.R. station, 45-8-4 (1909); after the Accountant, office of Vice-President, Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.

Hawkins; mount, lat. 49° 05′, long. 114° 05′ (1917); after Lt.-Col. J. S. Hawkins, R.E., Commissioner, British Boundary Commission, Pacific to the Rockies, 1858-62.

Hawksdale; P.O., 25-10-4 (1913); after L. W. Hawkins, postmaster.

Hay; lake, 48-22-4; in Cree, *a-pi-chi-koo-chi-was*, meaning "little swamp" (Tyrrell).

Hay Lakes; village, 49-21-4.

Hay; lake and river, Great Slave lake.

Haynes; creek, village, 39-24-4; the creek was named in 1893 after Isaac Haynes who had resided on it since 1891.

Hays; municipal district, east of Red Deer (1912); after the late Charles Melville Hays, President of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Rys.

Haystack; butte, 11-3-4; from the shape.

Hayter; village, 39-1-4 (1909); after Hayter Reid, then Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway hotels; formerly Indian Commissioner at Regina; later, was Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Hazel Bluff; P.O., 59-27-4 (1909); the post office was built on a bluff wooded with hazel.

Hazelwood; municipal district, north of Edmonton (1918).

Head; mount, 17-5-5; named by Palliser after Sir Edmund Head, Governor of Canada, 1854-61; Governor of the Hudson's Bay Coy. 1863-68; on the Palliser Expedition map, 1859.

Healy; creek, Bow river, 25-12-5; named by Dr. G. M. Dawson, 1884, after Capt. John J. Healy, sometime Manager of the N.A.T. & T. Co., Dawson, Yukon; Healy and his associates, J. S. and O. Dennis, located copper claims on a neighbouring mountain.

Heart; lake and river, Owl river, 69-13-4; from its shape.

Heart Lake; P.O., 34-16-4 (1910).

Heart Valley; P.O., 76-3-6 (1923).

Heatburg; C.N.R. station, 39-23-4; named Bullocksville in 1911, changed after 1922.

Heath; creek, 10-1-5; after Wm. Heath, a settler, about 1885.

Heath; village, 44-5-4 (C.N.R. 1908); after chief official of the Canadian National Rys. Water Department.

Heathdale; P.O., 26-8-4 (1914).

Hector; mount, 11,135 feet, lat. 51° 34′, long. 116° 15′, also lake, near head of Bow river; mountain named by Dr. G. M. Dawson, 1884, after Sir James Hector, M.D. (1834-1907), Surgeon and Geologist to the Palliser expedition, 1857-60; appointed Geologist to the Provincial Government of Otago, New Zealand, 1861; Director, Geological Survey of New Zealand

1865-1905; revisited scene of his Canadian explorations 1904; Hector was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and educated at the University of Edinburgh.

Hector; P.O., 52-7-4 (1923); after Hector H. Eckford, killed at Vimy ridge, 9 April, 1917.

Heinsburg; P.O., 56-4-4 (1913); after John Heins, postmaster.

Heisler; village, 43-16-4 (P.O. 1915); after Martin Heisler, from whom the townsite was purchased.

Helmer; mount, 10,045 feet, lat. 51° 42′, long. 116° 50′ (1920); after the late Brig.-General R. A. Helmer, Inspector of Musketry, and Alexis Helmer, his only son, who was killed in the World War.

Helmet; mountain, lat. 52° 46′; long. 117° 29′; local name reported 1925; probably descriptive.

Helmsdale; C.P.R. station, 29-1-5; after Helmsdale, Scotland.

Helmsdale; P.O., 25-6-4.

Hemaruka; village, 32-9-4 (1927); compound of Helen, Margaret, Ruth and Kathleen, daughters of A. E. Warren, General Manager, Canadian National Rys., Toronto; formerly Zetland after Zetland, hamlet, Huron county, Ontario.

Henry; mount, 8,626 feet, lat. 52° 56′, long. 118° 15′, north of Geikie railway station (1917); after Wm. Henry, early North West Co. fur-trader.

Henry House; C.N.R. station, 46-1-6 (1912); after Wm. Henry, North West Co., who built a trading post at the junction of the Miette and Athabaska rivers, 1811; referred to in 1814 as having been abandoned.

Henry MacLeod; mount, Maligne lake (1923); after H. A. F. MacLeod, Canadian Pacific Ry. engineer, who ran an exploratory line up the Maligne valley in 1875.

Hercules; P.O., 51-23-4 (1912); after E. Hercules Murphy, postmaster.

Herronton; P.O., 19-25-4 (1912).

Hesketh; village, 29-22-4 (C.P.R. 1921); after Col. J. A. Hesketh, Assistant Division Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Ry., Winnipeg; graduated from the Royal Military College, Kingston, 1883.

Hespero; village, 39-4-5 (C.P.R. 1914); Pitcox P.O. till 1916.

High Prairie; village, 74-17-5 (P.O. 1910); from the nature of the surrounding country.

High River; town, 19-29-4; on Highwood river (*q.v.*)

Highrock; range, lat. 50° 16′, long. 114° 44′; from the precipitous, rocky character of its summit as compared with the hills near its base.

Highvale; P.O., 51-4-5 (1909); A. C. Brooks, the postmaster, came from Highgate, Ont.

Highwood; range, lat. 50° 30′, long. 114° 45′, and river, Bow river, 21-28-4; High-wood river (Ispasquehow) on Palliser map, 1865; Spitchee on David Thompson map, 1814; Spitchi or Ispisquehow on Arrowsmith map, 1859; called High Woods river by Blakiston; translation of Indian name, *spitzee*, which so called because the river is on nearly the same level as the prairie instead of in a "bottom"; as a result, the belt of timber along the stream is much "higher" than usual, and is visible at a considerable distance; the Blackfoot name of the upper portion of the river is *sapow* or "wind" river.

Hilda; village, 17-1-4 (1910).

Hillcrest; municipal district, north of Sounding lake (1912).

Hillcrest; village, 7-3-5; also mountain, 7,101 feet, lat. 49° 32', long. 114° 25'; after Charles P. Hill, Managing Director, Hillcrest Coal & Coke Co.; Port Hill, Idaho, is also named after him.

Hill End; P.O., 35-27-4 (1902); a range of hills terminates near the settlement.

Hilliard; village, 54-17-4 (1905); after Hilliard McConkey.

Hillsdown; P.O., 38-25-4 (1902); north and south of here are "hills" with "downs" on the east and west.

Hill Spring; P.O., 4-27-4 (1911); a spring on the hill is piped to the village.

Hind; lake.

Hindville; P.O., 49-5-4 (1909); after Thos. Hind, postmaster.

Hinton Trail; P.O., 70-10-6 (1923); after Hinton trail from Jasper park to the Yukon; after W. D. Hinton, sometime General Manager, Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.

Hiram; P.O., 34-11-4 (1916); also municipal district (1912).

Hoadley; village, 45-3-5; P.O. changed from Haverigs, 1924; after Hon. George Hoadley, appointed Minister of Agriculture, Alberta, 1921, upon formation of the Greenfield government.

Hobbema; village (C.P.R. before 1893); after Meyndert Hobbema (1638-1709), Dutch painter.

Holborn; P.O., 51-1-5 (1913); after early settler.

Holcroft; mount, 8,900 feet, lat. 50° 14', long. 114° 46' (1918); after H. S. Holcroft, D.L.S., of the Surveyor General's staff; died on active service.

Hoffmann; mount, lat. 50° 36', long. 114° 41', Sheep river (1896); after member of survey party; later, hotel proprietor in Olds.

Holden; village, 49-16-4; after J. B. Holden, member of the Legislative Assembly; Vermilion Valley P.O. was changed to Holden, 1907.

Hollebeke; mountain, lat. 49° 23', long. 114° 34' (1917); after a village southeast of Ypres, Belgium.

Hollow; hills, lat. 54° 06', long. 112° 46'; in Cree, *waskatenau*, from the "hollow" formed by the Waskatenau creek (Steele).

Holmes; mount, 8,217 feet, lat. 53° 21', long. 119° 38' (1925).

Homeglen; P.O., 44-1-5 (1909); name suggested by James Burns, first settler; descriptive.

Hondo; E.D. & B.C.R. station, 70-1-5 (1914); there is a place in Texas bearing this name.

Hood; mount, lat. 50° 45', long. 115° 05', Opal range (1922); after Rear Admiral Hon. H. L. A. Hood, who participated in the battle of Jutland, 1916, and went down with the *Invincible*.

Hoodoo; peak, 9,000 feet, lat. 53° 21', long. 118° 56', also valley; valley named by Edward Whymper, 1901; probably after "hoodoos," small peaks of indurated clay which were more resistant to denudation than the surrounding soil.

Hooge; mountain, 10,550 feet, lat. 52° 00', long. 117° 01' (1920); after the village, 2 miles east of Ypres, in the Ypres salient, where the Canadians regained ground on 2 June, 1916.

*Hooker; mount, 10,782 feet, lat. 52° 24′, long. 118° 05′, Athabaska pass; named by David Douglas, 1827, "in honour of my early patron, the Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow;" Sir Wm. Jackson Hooker (1785-1865), noted English botanist; appointed Director of Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, in 1841.

Hope Valley; P.O., 46-4-4 (1911); descriptive of the optimism of the inhabitants and of the situation of the office in a valley.

Horburg; village, 40-9-5 (C.N.R. 1914).

Horse; hills, 54-23-4; the horseguard or wintering ranch of the Hudson's Bay Company, Edmonton, was formerly situated here.

Horse; river, Athabaska river, 89-9-4.

Horseshoe; ridge, 6,992 feet, lat. 50° 05′, long. 114° 20′, Livingstone river; descriptive.

Hoselaw; P.O., 59-7-4 (1913); after Hoselaw, loch, Roxburghshire, Scotland.

House; mount, 70-11-5; translation of Indian name; the summit resembles the roof of a house.

House; river, Athabaska river, 83-16-4.

Howard Douglas; creek, Brewster creek, southwest of Banff (1904); after Howard Douglas, sometime Superintendent, Rocky Mountains park.

Howie; P.O., 23-10-4 (1913); after James Howie, postmaster.

*Howse; pass, lat. 51° 46′, long. 116° 45′, and peak, 10,800 feet, lat. 51° 49′, long. 116° 41′; after Joseph Howse; in 1810, he crossed the mountains by this pass and travelled southward to near present Kalispell, Montana, where he built a post—the only post west of the Rockies, constructed by the Hudson's Bay Co. prior to the union with the North West Co. in 1821. Howse wrote *A Grammar of the Cree language with which is combined an analysis of the Chippeway dialect.* London, 1844. Howse died, 1852, in his 80th year. The name Howse pass on Palliser Expedition map, 1860.

Huamha; municipal district; ((1912) compound of Hughenden, Amisk and Hardisty, three villages included within its limits.

Hubalta; village, 24-29-4 (1912); name suggested by Wm. Lowry, owner of land, who advertised it with a sign in the form of a wheel, the spokes representing the railways and the hub the property; "alta" as the abbreviation of Alberta.

Huggett; P.O., 50-1-5 (1925); after J. Huggett, postmaster.

Hughenden; village, 41-7-4 (C.P.R. 1909); after the estate in England of Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield.

Hughes; lake, 72-6-6; after the father and brother of Katherine Hughes, Edmonton.

Hummock; lake, 36-23-4 (1893); from isolated small hills on its margin, principally on west side.

Hump (The); hill, 41-20-4; translation of the Cree name, *ukeskiskwan*, meaning that it resembles the hump of a buffalo.

*Hungabee; glacier and mountain, 11,447 feet, lat. 51° 20′, long. 116° 17′; Stoney Indian word meaning "chieftain;" on S.E.S. Allen map, 1894; refers to the "dominating" aspect of the mountain.

Hunting; hill, lat. 50° 52′, long. 111° 47′, Red Deer river; in Cree, *onache-wassawapewin*; the Indian hunters used to watch for buffalo from the summit (Steele); in Blackfoot, *sahamisapikawaghway* (Nelson).

Hussar; village, 24-20-4 (C.P.R. 1913); a German colony, the men of which had served in a regiment of Hussars.

Hutton; P.O., 24-14-4; after Manager, Northern Crown Bank, Calgary, through whose influence a loan was granted to buy a townsite; name changed from Fieldholme, 1911.

Huxley; village, 34-23-4 (P.O. 1907); after Thos. Huxley (1825-95), noted English naturalist.

Hylo; village, 66-15-4 (A. & G.W.R. 1914); a faro term.

Hythe; P.O., 73-11-6 (1914); after Hythe, Kent, England.

Iddesleigh; village; 20-10-4 (1914); after Sir Walter Stafford Northcote, Earl of Iddesleigh; Governor, Hudson's Bay Co., 1869-74.

Illingworth; C.P.R. station, 13-11-4 (1914); after W. J. Illingworth, sometime Director of the railway.

Indefatigable; mountain, lat. 50° 39′, long. 115° 11′, Kananaskis river (1922); after a battle cruiser engaged in the battle of Jutland.

Indian; ridge, 8.941 feet, lat. 52° 49′, long. 118° 10′ (1916).

Indiana; E.D. & B.C.R. station, 73-13-5 (1914); the country tributary to the station is an old Indian settlement.

Indus; village, 22-28-4 (C.P.R. 1914); probably after the Indus, river, India.

Inflexible; mount, lat. 50° 47′, long. 115° 12′, Kananaskis range; after warship engaged in the battle of Jutland (1922).

Inga; municipal district, west of Edmonton (1918); after a daughter of the Hon. Frank Oliver.

Inglismaldie; mount, 9,885 feet, lat. 51° 15′, long. 115° 26′, south of lake Minnewanka; named by Geo. A. Stewart, Superintendent of Rocky Mountains Park in 1886 or 1887, after Inglismaldie Castle, Kincardine-shire, Scotland, seat of the Earl of Kintore, who visited Banff at that time.

Innisfail; town, 35-28-4; after Innisfail, Argyllshire, Scotland; prior to 1893, Poplar Grove.

Innisfree; village, 51-11-4 (C.N.R. 1905); after the summer residence of late Sir Edmund Walker, President, Canadian Bank of Commerce; Delnorte P.O. till 1909.

Inland; village, 51-15-5 (C.N.R. 1911); descriptive.

Intersection; mountain, 8,044 feet; lat. 53° 48′; at the intersection of the continental divide with the 120th Meridian.

Inverlake; C.P.R. station, 24-27-4 (1910).

Inverness; river, Swan river, Lesser Slave lake; after Inverness, Scotland.

Inversnay; C.P.R. station, 11-10-4 (1912-14); after Inversnaid, Scotland.

Invincible; mountain, lat. 50° 40′, long. 115° 12′, Kananaskis river (1922); after a battle cruiser engaged in the battle of Jutland.

Iola; P.O., 44-3-5; prior to 1909 named Ednaville; there are several post offices of this name in the United States.

Iosegun; lake, and river, tributary to Little Smoky river; Indian name meaning "tail."

Ipiatik; lake, 72-7-4; Cree Indian for "look out."

Irma; village, 45-9-4 (1909); after the daughter of W. Wainwright, 2nd Vice-President, Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.

Iron; lake and creek, Battle river, 43-9-4; translation of Cree *pi-wa-pisk-oo* (Tyrrell); after a large piece of meteoric iron found on a mound near the lake and now in the museum of Victoria College, Cobourg, Ontario.

Iron Creek; municipal district (1918).

Iron Springs; village, 11-20-4 (1908); after mineral springs in the Blackspring ridge.

Irricana; village, 27-6-4 (P.O. 1909); on a Canadian Pacific irrigation canal; compound of "irrigation" and "canal;" the village is on or near the site of "Slaughter Camp" of Capt. Palliser, August, 1859, where the expedition killed seventeen buffalo.

Irvine; town, 11-2-4 (C.P.R. 1883-5); after Col. A. Irvine, Commissioner, Royal North West Mounted Police, 1880-86, Member of the Northwest Council of the Northwest Territories; appointed, 1892, Warden of Stony Mountain penitentiary, Manitoba.

Irwinville; P.O., 52-3-4 (1908); after J. S. Irwin, postmaster.

Isabella; lake, 32-18-5; named 1898, by C. S. Thompson after his sister.

Isabelle; peak, 9,600 feet, lat. 51° 07', long. 116° 01'.

Islay; village, 51-4-4 (C.N.R. 1905); the first settlers, the Gilchrist family from Victoria county, Ontario, were originally from Islay, Scotland; formerly Island Lake.

Isle; lake, 53-5-5; on Palliser map, 1865.; descriptive.

Isola; peak, 8,182 feet, lat. 50° 08', long. 114° 30' (1919); an isolated mountain.

Ispas; P.O., 57-13-4 (1911); after the birthplace in Bukovina of N. Pawlink, postmaster.

Istapta; creek, West branch of Blindman river, 43-2-5; Stoney Indian name of the Blindman river.

*Jackpine; mountain, 8,400 feet, lat. 53° 22', long. 119° 34', pass and river, tributary to Smoky river; after jack pine on its slopes.

Jacob; creek, Bow river from north, above Ghost river; also Stoney Indian reserve; after a Stoney Indian chief, who signed Indian Treaty No. 7, 1877.

Jacques (roche); 8,540 feet, lat. 53° 02', long. 117° 57'; on Palliser map, 1865; probably after Jacques Cardinal (*q.v.*) North West Co. employe, who was in charge of a horseguard near Snaring river. David Douglas relates that, as he came down the Athabaska pass in 1827, he met "old Jacques Cardinal" with horses for the fur traders.

James; pass and river, Red Deer river, above Raven river; after James Dixon, celebrated Stoney chief who signed Indian treaty No. 7, 1877,as a councillor.

James River Bridge; P.O., 34-5-5.

Jamieson; C.P.R. station, 9-18-4; Neidpath on 1916 map; after R. R. Jamieson, former General Superintendent and J. L. Jamieson, Superintendent of the railway.

Janet; C.N.R. station, 23-28-4 (1914).

Jarrow; village, 46-10-4 (C.N.R. 1909); prior to 1919, it was Junkins P.O.; prior to 1909, Jackson Coulee P.O., after Edwin Jackson, postmaster.

Jarvie; village, 63-27-4 (E.D. & B.C.R. 1914).

Jasper; lake, national park and village; after Jasper Hawes, who was in charge of the North West Co's. trading post of same name on the west side of Brûlé lake in 1817. The post was in existence in 1814 when François Decoigne was in charge; later, the post was removed to the shore of present Jasper lake.

Jaydot; C.P.R. station 2-1-4 (1922); after a nearby ranch.

Jeffrey; P.O., 59-24-4 (1906); after Jeffrey Garon, postmaster.

Jellicoe; mount, 10,065 feet, lat. 50° 43′, long. 115° 17′ (1918); after Admiral Lord Jellicoe, in command of the Grand fleet, 1914-16.

Jenner; village, 20-9-4; after Dr. Ed. Jenner, (1749-1823) famous physician; prior to 1913, Websdale P.O.

Jerram; mount, lat. 50° 42′, long. 155° 03′, Opal range (1922); after Admiral Sir Thos. Jerram, who commanded the Second Battle Squadron, 1915-16, leading it at the battle of Jutland.

Jessie; mount, lat. 53° 18′, long. 119° 20′, Smoky river (1925); after Miss Jessie Campbell, sister of A. J. Campbell, D.L.S.

Job; creek and pass, Brazeau river; named by Coleman after a "Stoney Indian, Job Beaver, who had worked out the trail" up the valley of this stream.

Joffre; mount, 11,316 feet, lat. 50° 32′, long. 115° 12′, also C.N.R. station, 39-25-4 (1918); after Marshal J. J. C. Joffre, Commander in Chief, French armies, 1915-17; station name was Brooksley till after 1915.

John Felix Tustawits; Indian reserve, 81-24-5 (1907); name of Indian chief.

Joli Fou; rapid, Athabaska river, above House river; commemorates an unskilful steersman who ran his boat against the most conspicuous rock in the channel (McConnell).

Jonas; pass and creek, Sunwapta river (1893); after Jonas, a chief of the Morley band of Stoneys; in 1893, he gave Coleman information respecting trails from the North Saskatchewan to the Athabaska.

Joncs (lac des); lake; 61-25-4; French for "bulrush" lake.

Josephsburg; 9-3-4; formerly post office and Mounted Police post; after a town in Galicia; the first settlers were German-Austrians from Galicia.

Judah; E. D. & B.C. R. station, 82-22-5 (1916); after N. F. Judah, former Auditor of the railway.

Judson; C.P.R. station, 7-18-4 (1914) Judson Bemis of the Bemis Bag Co.

Jumping Buffalo; hill, 20-19-4; translation of Blackfoot *oteschiksisapoyhk-ioteseh* (Nelson).

Jumpingpound; creek, Bow river; in Blackfoot, *ninapiskan*, "men's pound;" in Stoney, *to-ko-jap-tab-wap-ta* (Tyrrell); from a high steep bank near its mouth, where the buffalo were driven over and killed—a buffalo "pound."

Jumpingpound; mountain, lat. 50° 57′, long. 114° 54′.

Junction; mountain, lat. 50° 35′, long. 114° 43′, two branches of Sheep river "join" hereabouts (1895-6).

Junkins; village, 53-9-5; after the Vice-President of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.; Jarrow P.O. till 1910.

Juno; C.P.R. station, 10-12-4 (1894); after the mythological queen of the sky.

Jutland; mountain, lat. 49° 13′, long. 114° 16′, Castle river (1917); after the naval battle of Jutland.

Kahwin; P.O., 58-16-4 (1912); Sioux Indian for "no," expressive of the opposition to the original name proposed, the Russian one Ostasik.

Kakut; lake and river, Birch hills, south of Dunvegan.

Kakwa; mountain, 7,531 feet, lat. 54° 05′, long. 120° 00′, and river, tributary to Smoky river; Cree Indian for "porcupine."

Kaleland; village, 55-13-4; probably named by Scottish settlers.

Kananaskis; railway station, pass, mountain range, lat. 50° 48′, long. 115° 15′, lakes and river, tributary to Bow river; Palliser, says he named Kananaskis pass after "an Indian of whom there is a legend, giving an account of his most wonderful recovery from the blow of an axe, which had stunned but failed to kill him, and the river which flows through this gorge also bears his name."

Kanata; P.O., 40-20-4 (1908); the same word as Canada, which means a collection of huts; it refers to the dwellings of a father, three sons and son-in-law who squatted here.

Kane; mount, 10,000 feet, lat. 52° 26′, long. 118° 08′ (1921); after Paul Kane, author of *Wanderings of an Artist Among the Indians of North America*, London, 1859.

Kangienos; lake, 26-7-5; the local name is *mnaysto* or "narrow."

Kapasiwin; village, 53-3-5; Cree Indian for "camp."

Kasha; L. & N.W.R. station, 40-27-4 (1924); after J. Kasha, owner of land on which the station is situated.

*__Kataka__; mountain, lat. 52° 50′, long. 118° 23′ (1916); Indian for "fort."

Kathleen; E.D. & B.C.R. station, 76-19-5 (1915); after a relative of W. R. Smith, former General Manager of the railway.

Kathryn; village, 26-27-4 (C.N.R. 1913); after Kathryn McKay, daughter of Neil McKay, local landowner.

Kaufmann; peaks, 10,200 feet, and 10,150 feet, lat. 51° 53′, long. 116° 45′; name on Collie map, *Geographical Journal*, 1903; after Christian Kaufmann, Swiss guide; he was with Outram when the mountain was first climbed.

Kavanagh; village, 48-45-4 (1911); after Charles Edmund Kavanagh, then Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, Winnipeg.

Kawagasum; butte, 61-12-4; after an old Indian of that name who used to camp on the top when he was in the neighbourhood; there is a tradition that he is buried up there, but no one seems to know the spot; the name is Cree for "he that gives a crooked (uncertain) light"; the hill is the highest point for miles around.

Keephills; P.O., 51-3-5 (1909); name suggested by George H. Collins, postmaster, after a place in Buckinghamshire, England.

Keg; river, Peace river, 102-20-5.

Keheewin; Cree Indian reserve, 59-6-4; after Chief Keheewin, who signed the treaty of 1876; the chief was named after the "eagle" (*kehew* in Cree). As a young man he distinguished himself by his bravery in many fights with the Blackfeet and became a chief early in life. Later, he joined the Roman Catholic church and was known as a good Christian. He was also well looked upon by the Hudson's Bay Co. factors. He died in 1887 at Onion Lake, Sask. His second wife, Mamikwew, still lives at Keheewin reserve as does a son John Eagle, now over 80 years of age.

Kehiwin; lake, 59-6-4.

Keith; C.P.R. station (1884); named by Lord Strathcona after Keith, town Banffshire, Scotland.

Keith; lake, 64-18-4 (1915); after V. B. C. Keith, Edmonton, owner of land in the township.

Kelsey; village, 45-18-4 (C.N.R. 1916); after Moses S. Kelsey, who came from Millbank, South Dakota, and homesteaded, 1901, on the quartersection on which the station was located later.

Kenzie; E.D. & B.C.R. station, 75-18-5 (1915).

Keoma; village, 26-27-4 (1910); also municipal district (1912); Indian for "over there," "far away."

Kerensky; C.N.R. station, 58-21-4 (1920); after the one-time provisional President of Russia.

Kerkeslin; mountain, 9,790 feet, lat. 52° 39', long. 117° 50', south of mount Hardisty (Hector, 1859).

Kerndale; P.O., 83-25-5 (1917); the applicant for the post office was Herbert Kiernen.

Kerr; municipal district, south of Pincher Creek (1918); after Robert Kerr, killed in South African war.

Kersey; P.O., 28-27-4 (1912); possibly after Kersey, village, Suffolk, England.

Kevisville; P.O., 35-4-5 (1910); after Chas. W. Kevis, postmaster.

Kew; P.O., 20-3-5; an old timer's (Quirk) cattle brand was "Q."

*Kicking Horse; pass, lat. 51° 27', long. 116° 17'; at source of Kicking Horse river, B.C.; Dr. Hector, Geologist, Palliser expedition, was kicked by his horse near site of present Wapta railway station, B.C., and the name was given by his men.

Kidd; mount, lat. 50° 54', long. 115° 12', Kananaskis river (1904); named by late Dr. D. B. Dowling, geologist, 1907, probably after Dr. J. F. Kidd, Ottawa.

Killam; village, 44-13-4 (C.P.R. 1906); after Hon. A. C. Killam (1849-1908), first Chairman of Railway Commission of Canada.

Killarney; lake, 41-1-4; probably after the town or the famous lakes, Kerry, Ireland.

Killarney Lake; P.O., 41-1-4 (1912).

Kilsyth; E.D. & B.C.R. station, 65-2-5 (1914); probably after Kilsyth, Stirlingshire, Scotland.

Kimball; P.O., 1-24-4; after Heber C. Kimball, whose grandsons were early settlers; prior to 1903, named Colles.

Kimiwan; lake, 78-19-5; Cree for "rain."

King; municipal district, northwest of Medicine Hat (1912).

***King Albert;** mount, 9,800 feet, lat. 50° 43′, long. 115° 25′ (1918); after King Albert of Belgium.

***King Edward;** mount, 11,400 feet, lat. 52° 10′, long. 117° 30′ (1907); after Edward VII (1841-1910); succeeded to the throne, 1901.

Kingman; P.O., 49-19-4 (1907); after F. W. Kingsbury, postmaster.

Kinikinik; P.O., 64-20-4 (1917); an Indian word meaning a mixture of tobacco and red willow bark.

Kininvie; C.P.R. station, 16-11-4 (1884); after Kininvie House, Banffshire, Scotland.

Kinnaird; lake, 67-10 and 11-4; after D. G. Kinnaird, homesteader (1921).

Kinosis; A. & G.W.R. station, 85-7-4 (1917).

Kinosiu; lake, 66-15-4.

Kinmundy; P.O., 24-8-4 (1913); after Kinmundy, Illinois, whence the postmaster, Walter Flagg, came.

Kinsella; village, 46-11-4 (C.N.R. 1910); also municipal district (1918); after the private secretary to the Vice-President, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

Kinuso; village, 73-9-5 (1915); Cree for "fish"; formerly Swan River.

Kipp; village, 9-22-4; after fort Kipp, built on north bank of Oldman river, above Belly river, by Joseph Kipp (1847-1913), son of James Kipp, native of Montreal; born at Fort Union, American Fur Co. post at mouth of the Yellowstone river; came to Canada to sell whisky to Indians in exchange for furs; Prairie View P.O. till 1910. Commissioner French of the Mounted Police found fort Kipp in Sept., 1874, to consist of 'three log huts without roofs".

Kippenville; P.O., 2-12-4 (1913); after D. Kippen, postmaster.

Kirkcaldy; village, 16-24-4 (C.P.R. 1911); after Kirkcaldy, Scotland.

Kirkpatrick; C.P.R. station, 29-21-4 (1921); after Major W. M. Kirkpatrick, Foreign Traffic Manager of the Canadian Pacific Ry.

Kirkpatrick; lake, 33-10-4.

Kiron; C.N.R. station, 45-19-4 (1916); there is a place of this name in Iowa.

Kirriemuir; village, 34-3-4 (C.P.R. 1914); after Kirriemuir, town, Forfarshire, Scotland.

Kitchener; mount, 11,500 feet, headwaters of Sunwapta river, 37-24-5 (1916), also municipal district, northwest of Edmonton (1914); after Horatio Herbert, Viscount Kitchener (1850-1916), Secretary of State for War, 1914-16.

Kitscoty; village, 50-3-4 (C.N.R. 1905); after Kitscoty, Kent, England.

Kleskun; lake, 73-4-6, hill and creek, Smoky river. Beaver Indian for "white mud"; the hill is visible for a long distance.

Kleskun Hill; P.O., 72-4-6 (1913);

Knappen; P.O., 1-11-4 (1913); after the Knappen family, residents.

Knee; hills; from their shape; in Cree, *mi-chig-wun*; in Stoney, *che-swun-de-ba-i*
  (Tyrrell).

Knee Hill; C.P.R. station, 29-20-4.

Kneehill; creek, Red Deer river, 29-20-4.

Knee Hill Valley; P.O., 35-26-4 (1894).

Knob Hill; P.O., 46-3-5 (1914); from the many knobs and hills in the vicinity.

Knotty; hills, north of Red Deer river, east of Gull lake; on Arrowsmith
  map, 1859.

Kootenay; plain, North Saskatchewan river, 36-18-5. Hector says: "This
  plain, which is 7 or 8 miles long, and 2 to 3 wide, is called the Kootanie
  Plain, as at the time that the Kootanie Indians exchanged their furs with
  the traders of the Saskatchewan forts, before there was any communica-
  tion with them from the Pacific coast, an annual mart was held at this
  place, to which the Kootanie Indians crossed the mountains, while the
  traders came from the Mountain House."

Kopernick; P.O., 47-15-4; changed from Koperville, 1910.

Krakow; P.O., 55-17-4; after a town in Galicia; named by Austrian settlers.

Ksituan; river, Peace river, 80-5-6; Indian name meaning "swift current."

Labuma; C.P.R. station, 38-27-4; formerly Harrison.

Labyrinth; lake, 48-22-4; from its shape (1892).

La Calmette; P.O., 58-26-4 (1908).

Lac Bellevue; P.O., 56-9-4 (1915).

Lac Canard; P.O., 57-9-4 (1917).

Lac Cardinal; P.O., 84-25-5 (1924); *see* Cardinal lake.

Lac La Biche; village, 67-14-4; *see* Biche.

Lac La Biche Mission; P.O., 67-14-4 (1923); *see* Biche.

Lac la Nonne; P.O., 57-3-5 (1908); *see* Nonne.

Lacombe; town, 40-26-4 (C.P.R. before 1893); after Father Albert Lacombe
  (1827-1916), Roman Catholic missionary of the Oblate order who came to
  Alberta in 1852 and spent the greater part of his life there in evangelical
  work among the Indians and half breeds, dying at Midnapore. In 1874
  his standard *Dictionnaire de la langue des Cris*, was published at Mont-
  real, a work begun during his first winter 1852-53 at Edmonton; during
  the Rebellion of 1885, he kept the Blackfoot Indians neutral.

La Coulotte; peak, lat. 49° 13′, long. 114° 19′, and ridge (1917); after place on
  the outskirts of Lens, France.

La Corey; P.O., 63-5-4 (1917).

La Crèche; mountain, 7,641 feet, lat. 53° 59′, long. 119° 58′ (1925); a mountain
  goat cradle or nursery.

Lacroix; lake, 65-13-4; French translation of Cree Indian name. *ayamihewattik
  sakahegan* or "Cross lake," referring to a cross erected by the Indians near
  the lake.

Lac Ste Anne; village, 54-5-4 (P.O. 1903); refer to St. Ann.

Lafond; 57-10-4 (1907); after C. B. Lafond, postmaster.

Lagrace; mount, 9,406 feet, lat. 52° 47′, long. 117° 11′, Medicine-tent river
  (1925); after half-breed hunter, who accompanied Lord Southesk *(q.v.)*
  1859.

La Glace; P.O., 74-8-6 (1917).

Lake Eliza; P.O., 56-8-4 (1915).

Lake Isle; village, 54-5-4; P.O. changed from Shearwater 1915.

Lakeland; P.O., 38-8-4; descriptive.

Lake Louise; village, 28-16-5; formerly Holt City (1883); then Laggan (1883-1914), which named by Lord Strathcona after Laggan, hamlet, Inverness, Scot.; Laggan changed to Lake Louise 1916; after Princess Louise (see Louise).

Lake McGregor; P.O., 18-22-4 (1909); *see* McGregor lake.

Lake Majeau; P.O., 56-3-5 (1923); after an early settler.

Lake Saskatoon; P.O., 71-5-6; Beaverlodge till 1912; after the saskatoon berry, which used in manufacturing buffalo pemmican.

Lakeside; municipal district, Buffalo lake (1918); descriptive.

Lake Thelma; P.O., 35-12-4 (1910).

Lakeview; village; also municipal district, southeast of Beaverhill lake (1918); descriptive.

Lakeview; ridge, lat. 49° 10′, long. 113° 54′ (1917); descriptive.

Lambe; mount, 10,438 feet, lat. 51° 44′, long. 116° 49′ (1920); after the late Lawrence M. Lambe; graduate of Royal Military College, 1883; Vertebrate Palaeontologist to the Geological Survey of Canada.

Lambton; municipal district, southwest of Sullivan lake (1912).

Lamerton; C.N.R. station, 40-22-4 (1914) also municipal district (1918); after Lamerton, Devonshire, England.

Lamont; village, 55-19-4 (1906); after the Hon. Mr. Justice Lamont of the Supreme Court of Canada.

Lamoral; C.N.R. station, 40-11-5 (1914).

Landels; river, 78-1-4; after A. F. Landels, Calgary.

Landonville; P.O., 55-6-4 (1908); after J. H. Landon, postmaster.

L'Amoureux; P.O., 55-22-2 (1896); after Joseph Lamoureux, who had migrated from Quebec to California during the gold rush; went thence to Montana and finally settled in the vicinity in 1877.

Lanes; lake, 38-15-4; after John Lane, well known rancher.

Lanfine; village, 28-5-4 (P.O. 1912); after Lanfine House, seat, Ayrshire, Scotland, near former home of Wm. Davidson, postmaster.

Langdon; village, 23-27-4; after Langdon of Langdon and Shepard, subcontractors who built part of the Canadian Pacific Ry. in the vicinity of Langdon and Shepard stations.

Lanuke; P.O., 54-12-4 (1908) after a farmer.

Lapensée; mount, 10,190 feet, lat. 52° 31′, long. 117° 56′, Whirlpool river (1921); after Olivier Roy Lapensée, member of 1814 party, who crossed Athabaska pass from Astoria; drowned 25 May, 1814, in the Athabaska river, below Brûlé lake.

Larkhall; C.P.R. station, 12-4-4 (1920); after Larkhall, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

Larmour; C.P.R. station, 11-2-4 (1909); after R. E. Larmour, General Freight Agent, Canadian Pacific Ry.

Last; hill, Medicine river, Last Hill on Palliser map, 1859; descriptive.

Lasthill; creek, Medicine river, 39-3-5.

{ **Last;** lake, 83-1-6.
{ **Last Lake;** P.O. 84-26-5 (1917).

Last West; municipal district, northwest of Red Deer (1918).

Lathom; village, 20-17-4 (C.P.R. 1884); after Edward George Bootle Wilbraham, Earl of Lathom (1864-1910); director of Oxley Ranch Co.; travelled over the Canadian Pacific with other directors in 1883.

Laurier; municipal district, east of Saddle lake (1914); after the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada.

Lavesta; P.Q., 43-4-5 (1911); after Vesta McGee, daughter of the postmaster.

Lavoy; village, 52-13-4 (C.N.R. 1905); after Joseph Lavoy, early settler; Dinwoodie P.O. till 1906.

Lawrence; river, 110-7-5; after pioneer family in the Fort Vermilion district.

Lawson; mount, lat. 50° 46′, long. 115° 12′, Kananaskis river (1922); after Major W. E. Lawson, Geological Survey; killed in France.

Lawsonburg; P.O., 29-16-4 (1909); after Mrs. L. L. Lawson, postmistress.

Lawton; P.O., 58-4-5 (1908).

Leafland; P.O., 40-4-5 (1913); named by late Rev. Dr. C. D. McDonald.

Leah; peak, Maligne lake (1911); named by Mrs. Schaffer after the wife of a Stoney Indian, Samson (*q.v.*) Beaver.

Leahurst; C.N.R. station, 39-19-4 (1911).

Leaman; village, 53-11-5 (C.N.R. 1911); after a cousin of H. Philips, Secretary, Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.; Chip Lake P.O. till 1914.

Lea Park; P.O., 54-3-4 (1908).

Leasowe; P.O., 51-26-4 (1914); originally Middleton, which still retained as the name of the school district; name Leasowe suggested by— Christie after Leasowe, village, Chester, England.

Leather; peak, lat. 52° 52′, long. 118° 36′ (1918); commemorating a disused name of the Yellowhead pass and referring to the supplies of dressed moose or caribou skins for the trading posts in New Caledonia (present British Columbia), which were obtained from what is now Alberta; the fur traders required them for moccasins, bags, ropes, etc.

Leavitt; P.O., 2-26-4 (1900); after Wm. Leavitt, postmaster.

Leckie; C.P.R. station, 20-17-4 (1912-15); probably after Major R. G. Leckie, Truro, N.S., a prominent mining engineer who died in 1913; or after his son, Rabert G. E. Leckie, Vancouver, B.C., also a mining engineer, who died in 1923.

Lectern; peak, 9,095 feet, lat. 52° 45′, long. 118° 07′ (1917); resembles a church lectern.

Leduc; town, 49-25-4; about 1890, Lt.-Gov. Dewdney established a telegraph station to which he gave the name Leduc; after Father Hippolyte Leduc; born Evron, France 1842; ordained priest in Oblate order, 1864; went west in 1865 to Pembina; in 1867, to St. Albert and Edmonton; also ministered at Calgary and Lac Brochet; died at Edmonton, 1918.

Lee; creek, St. Mary river; after W. S. Lee, early settler; Lariat Cross or Lee creek on Dept. of the Interior map, 1883; in Blackfoot, *sakemahpeneu* "rope across"; the Indians used to stretch a rope across, in high water, to cross (Steele).

Leedale; P.O., 42-4-5; after Wm. H. Lee, postmaster, 1922-25; Wittenburg P.O. till 1917.

Leeshore; P.O., 57-19-4 (1908).

Lefroy; mount, 11,220 feet, lat. 51° 22′, long. 116° 16′; named by Hector, 1858, after Major-General Sir John Henry Lefroy (1817-90); he observed the magnetic declination at a number of points in Canada, Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena; with the exception of a short interval, was head of Toronto observatory from 1842 to 1853.

Legal; village, 57-25-4; a French Canadian settlement founded 1898; after Mgr. Emile Joseph Legal, author of *Short Sketches of the History of the Catholic Churches and Missions in Central Alberta*; first R.C. Bishop of Edmonton; spent many years in missionary work in the province; died in Edmonton, 1900, aged 71.

Legend; C.P.R. station, 6-12-4 (1914).

Legend; lake, 97-18-4; a Chipewyan Indian legend states that there is, or was, in the lake, a great fish which sometimes swallowed canoes.

Le Goff; P.O., 62-2-4 (1913); after Father Le Goff, stationed here at the time of the Northwest Rebellion, 1885; now at Lac la Biche.

Leighmore; P.O., 71-11-6 (1922); error for Teighmore, Channel islands, former home of postmaster G. J. Beadle.

Leighton; P.O., 53-1-4 (1911); name suggested by J. V. Armstrong, postmaster after one of the villages of same name in England.

Leismer; A. & G.W.R. station, 78-7-4 (1916).

Leman; mount, 8,956 feet, lat. 50° 44′, long. 115° 25′, also lake, north of mountain (1918); after General G. Leman, defender of Liege, Belgium, during the World war.

Lenarthur; A. & G.W.R. station, 87-7-4 (1917); compound of the names of Dr. J. K. McLennan and J. D. McArthur, Vice-President and President, respectively, of the railway.

Lenzie; C.P.R. station 9-22-4 (1913-16); after Lenzie, suburb of Kirkintilloch, near Glasgow, Scotland.

Leo; P.O., 36-17-4 (1908); after grandson of O. L. Longshore, postmaster, who came from Oklahoma in 1906.

Leslie; municipal district, northwest of Edmonton (1918); after a resident of Bruederheim.

Leslieville; village, 39-5-5 (P.O., 1906).

Lessard; P.O., 62-5-4 (1921); after Senator Prosper Edmond Lessard, first elected to the Alberta legislature for Pakan district, 1909.

Lesser Slave; lake, lat. 55° 26′, long. 115° 30′; Sir Alex. Mackenzie heard of the lake in 1792 from Indian hunters who told him that the Cree name was Slave lake, after the original Indian inhabitants; "Lesser" to distinguish from Great Slave lake, Northwest Territories.

Lethbridge; city, 10-26-4; after William Lethbridge (1824-1901); first president of the North West Coal and Navigation Co., Ltd.; prior to 1885, called Coal Banks; in Blackfoot, *achsaysim* or "steep banks."

*****Leval;** mount, 8,900 feet, lat. 50° 45′, long. 115° 26′ (1918); after Gaston de Leval, the Belgian lawyer who defended Edith Cavell (*q.v.*).

Levering; lake, 49-22-4; after Bishop J. Mortimer Levering of the Moravian church, who paid an official visit to the district in 1904.

Leyland; C.N.R. station, 47-23-5 (1913).

Liberty; municipal district, southwest of Edmonton (1918); the name was chosen to express the freedom of the settlers who hail from almost every country in Europe, from the restrictive laws of their native countries.

*****Lick;** peak, 9,440 feet, lat. 52° 27', long. 117° 54'; also creek (1921); after a salt deposit or "lick" near the creek, to which wild animals resort to obtain salt.

Liege; river, Wabiskaw river, 90-25-4 (1914); after Liége city, Belgium.

Liliendale; P.O., 82-1-6; Ketchum till 1924; after C. Lilienskold, postmaster.

Lilliput; mountain, 8,200 feet, lat. 51° 33', long. 116° 25' (1918); rock pillars on it resemble a crowd of little people.

Limestone Lake; P.O., 56-17-4 (1917).

Limon; lake, 108-8-4: 1918); limon is French for "Mud," which former name of the lake.

Linaria; P.O., 61-1-5 (1918); after the flaxseed or linaria.

Lincoln; municipal district, east of Saddle lake (1914).

Lindale; P.O., 49-5-5 (1914); after C. Lindell, postmaster.

Lindbrook; C.N.R. station, 51-19-4.

Lindsay; mount, 9,000 feet, lat. 52° 51', long. 117° 22', Rocky river; named by the Earl of Southesk (*q.v.*), 1859; after his friend Sir Coutts Lindsay of Balcarres, Fifeshire, Scotland.

Lineham; creek and P.O., 19-3-5; after John Lineham, in business as rancher; native of Perth, Ontario; went west in 1878; first returned to Legislative Assembly in 1888.

Lineham; mount, 8,000 feet, lat. 49° 04', long. 114° 03'.

Linfield; P.O., 59-5-5 (1914); after C. Linfield, postmaster.

Link; creek, 6-4-5; probably corruption of Lynx; in many places, "link" is used as the singular of lynx.

Lipsett; mount, 8,400 feet, lat. 50° 33', long. 114° 55'; Highwood river (1918); after Maj.-Gen. L. J. Lipsett, C.M.G., Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Lisburn; village, 56-6-5 (C.N.R. 1915); Merebeck P.O. till 1916; presumably after Lisburn, town, Antrim, Ireland.

Listening; mountain, 10,330 feet, lat. 52° 15', long. 117° 44' (1921); from its resemblance to an ear.

Little; mount, 10,293 feet, lat. 51° 18', long. 116° 10', Bow range; after George F. Little, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, a member of the party who made the first ascent.

Little Bow; river, also municipal district (1913); in Blackfoot, *na-muhtai* (Dawson); name is Blackfoot for "bow."

Little Fox; hill, lat. 50° 43', long. 112° 30', Bow river.

Little Plume; creek and P.O., 9-5-4; after a chief of the South Piegan Indians and a friend of the white-man.

Little Prairie; P.O., 81-19-5 (1921).

Little Red Deer; river, Red Deer river, 35-1-5; "Little Red or La Biche" on Arrowsmith map, 1859; in Blackfoot, *asino-ka-sis-ughty* (Nelson); *was-ke-sis si-pi-sis* in Cree; *pachidi waptan* in Stoney (Tyrrell).

Little Rolling; hills, 15 & 16-13 & 14-4; translation of Blackfoot name, *pekisko* or hilly country (Steele); descriptive.

Little Smoky; river, Smoky river, 77-24-5; the Smoky rivers in northwestern Canada usually derive their name from coal beds which have become ignited and sometimes burn for many years.

Livingstone; range, also mount in this range, lat. 50° 08′, long. 114° 24′, river and municipal district; range named by Capt. Blakiston, Palliser expedition, 1858; name spelled by him without final "e"; after David Livingstone (1813-73), noted African explorer and missionary.

Livock; river, Athabaska river, from west about lat. 56° 26′, long. 112° 43′; after Chief Factor, W. T. Livock, Hudson's Bay Co.; in charge of all transport down Athabaska river from 1890 to 1911.

Lloydminster; village, Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary (1918); after Rev. George Exton Lloyd, now Bishop of Saskatchewan, who came out from England as chaplain to the all-British colony which was promoted by Rev. I. M. Barr and which settled in and about Lloydminster, 1903; Britannia colony was the projected name of the settlement, but, shortly after the settlers arrived, Mr. Lloyd became the head and the name was changed.

Lloyds Hill; P.O., 37-6-4 (1915); after Mrs. G. L. Lloyd, postmistress.

Llysyfran; peak, Maligne river, Athabaska river; named by Mrs. Schäffer after a "family name" of her companion, Miss Mary Vaux (*see* Mary Vaux).

Loaf; mountain, 8,658 feet, lat. 49° 13′, long. 114° 06′, Castle river (1915); probably descriptive.

Lobley; P.O., 34-6-5 (1909); after Fred Lobley, postmaster.

Lobstick; river, Pembina river, 53-7-5, also C.N.R. station; Lobstick creek on Palliser map, 1865; after a tall lobstick on its banks which marks the point at which the trail strikes the creek; in Cree, *mistikipiskwamakesot* (Steele).

Lochearn; C.P.R. and C.N.R. station, 39-7-5, also municipal district (1914), (1918); Loch Ernie is near.

Lochend; P.O., 27-3-5 (1905); at the end of a lake (loch); there are six Loch-ends in Scotland.

Lochinvar; C.P.R. station, 41-26-4 probably after Lochinvar, loch, Kirkcud-brightshire, Scotland, or after Lochinvar, the hero of a ballad in Scott's "Marmion;" originally name of a post office opened May, 1917, but now closed.

Lockerbie; municipal district, northwest of Edmonton (1918); after Lockerbie, Scotland.

Lockhart; P.O., 41-2-5 (1906); after James Lockhart, postmaster.

Lodge; C.N.R. station, 39-7-5 (1914); after Sir Oliver Lodge, eminent scientist.

Logan; river, 72-12-4; after Major R. W. Logan, D.L.S.; served with Royal Air Force in World war.

Lombell; C.N.R. station, 58-9-5 (1921).

Lomond; village, 16-20-4; P.O. till 1915 (C.P.R. 1914); after the famous loch Lomond, Dumbartonshire, Scotland.

Lone; mountain, 7,950 feet, lat. 49° 06', long. 114° 07', Blakiston brook: descriptive.

Lonebutte; P.O., 27-15-4 (1910); also municipal district; from the only noticeable hill for miles around.

Longview; P.O., 18-2-5 (1905); there is a good view from the post office.

Lonira; village, 59-10-5 (C.N.R. 1921).

Lookout; butte, lat. 49° 44', long. 113° 32'; in Blackfoot, *ickkemochsoking* or "salt" butte (Steele).

Looma; village, 50-23-4; originally Looma Vista.

*Loomis; mount, lat. 50° 28', long. 114° 55' (1918); after Brig. Gen. F. V. W. Loomis, C.M.G., D.S.O., Western Canadian Infantry Brigade.

Loop; ridge, lat. 49° 37', long. 114° 45', southwest of Crowsnest railway station; after a "loop" in the railway track.

Lorette; mountain, lat. 50° 59°, long. 115° 08', Kananaskis river (1922); after Lorette ridge, France.

Lorne; municipal district, northwest of Red Deer (1918); after Lorne, Manitoba; at the time the municipality was formed a Mr. Brownlon was a member of the Council. He had been a member of the Council for the Lorne municipality in Manitoba, which was named after the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada, 1878-83.

Lost; mountain, 8, 240 feet, lat. 49° 08', long. 114° 05', Blakiston brook.

Lothrop; P.O., 80-2-6 (1927); after the earliest settler.

Lougheed; mount, 10,100 feet, lat. 50° 59', long. 115° 14' (1928); also village, 1925; Holmstown P.O. till 1909, the mountain was named Wind mountain by Bourgeau, 1858, as it was a high peak on which the clouds were gathering and curling about.

Louis; mount, 8,800 feet, lat. 51° 13', long. 115° 41' (1904); after Louis B. Stewart, D.T.S., Professor of Surveying, Toronto University.

Louis Bull; Cree Indian reserve, 46-25-4; after an Indian chief of this name; originally part of Ermineskin reserve.

Louise; lake, 28-16-5; after H.R.H. Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, 4th daughter of Queen Victoria; married 21 March, 1871, to the Marquis of Lorne, later, Duke of Argyll; the Marquis was Governor General of Canada, 1878-83; lakes Louise and Lorne (now Mirror) were named by Hindman one of the assistants of Major Rogers in the exploration of the Rockies for a feasible railway route.

Louison Cardinal; Indian reserve, 84-23-5 (1907), after an Indian who obtained severalty under treaty 8.

Lousana; village, 36-23-4 (1912); W. G. Biggs, a settler from Louisiana, Missouri, suggested the name Louisiana, which was curtailed by the P.O. Department.

Lovett; C.N.R. station, 47-19-5 (1913); after A. H. Lovett, K.C., Montreal, President of the North American Collieries; Lovettville is the P.O. name; Fergie P.O. till 1915, after a well known mining engineer.

Low; mount, 10,075 feet, lat. 51° 43′, long. 116° 48′ (1920); after A. P. Low, Arctic explorer and formerly Deputy Minister of Mines, Canada.

Low-water; lake, 51-5 & 6-5; probably descriptive.

Loyalist; village, 35-7-4 (1911); Consort, Loyalist, Veteran, Throne, Coronation are adjacent C.P.R. stations named in Coronation Year, 1911. Vallejo P.O. till 1912.

Lubicon; lake and river, 85-13-5 (1911); after a half-breed family who reside in the locality in the autumn and winter.

Lucas; islands, near Bustard island, Athabaska lake (1922); after Rev. J. R. Lucas, Anglican bishop, Chipewyan.

*Lucerne; peak, lat. 52° 52′, long. 118° 35′ (1918); overlooks Lucerne railway station, which after Lucerne, lake and canton, Switzerland.

Lucky Strike; P.O., 3-12-4 (1910); when the P.O. was opened, those who obtained land in the vicinity were considered to be fortunate.

Lumpy; butte, 2-24-4; from the appearance of the butte.

Lundbreck; village, 7-2-5 (C.P.R. 1904); compound of Lund and Breckenridge (Breckenridge & Lund Coal Co.), operating collieries and sawmills here.

Lundemo; P.O., 48-20-4 (1908); after Lundemo, Norway, former home of John Waldum, postmaster.

*Lunette; peak, 11,150 feet, lat. 50° 52′, long. 115° 39′, south of Mt. Assiniboine; descriptive.

Lunnford; P.O. 58-2-5 (1910); after E. L. Lunn, postmaster.

Luscar; mountain and creek, McLeod river, 47-23-5; also village, 47-24-5 (1922); after Luscar colliery, which after Luscar, Fifeshire, Scotland.

Luzan; P.O., 55-16-4 (1913); name suggested by Simon Iconiuk, postmaster, after Luzan, Roumania.

*Lyall; mount, 9,680 feet, lat. 50° 05′, long. 114° 42′ (1917); after Dr. Lyall, R.N., Surgeon and Naturalist, British Boundary Commission, Pacific to the Rockies, 1858-62.

Lyalta; C.N.R. station, 26-25-4 (1914); compound of Lyall and Alberta; suggested by A. Harry Parsons of Lyall Trading Co.; formerly Lyall.

*Lyautey; mount, 9,900 feet, lat. 50° 36′, long. 115° 13′ (1918); after Gen. Herbert Lyautey, Minister of War, France, 1916.

Lychnis; mountain, lat. 51° 29′, long. 115° 59′ (1911); after the wild flower.

*Lyell; mount, 11,495 feet, lat. 51° 58′, long. 117° 06′; named by Hector, 1858, after Sir Charles Lyell (1795-1875), a noted British geologist.

Lyndon; creek and P.O., 12-29-4; after Charles A. Lyndon, settler, 1881.

Lynton; A. & G.W.R. station, 88-7-4 (1917).

*Lynx; mountain, 10,471 feet, lat. 53° 08′, long. 119° 03′, east of Mt. Robson (1911); so named because a dead lynx was found on the mountain.

Lyon; creek, Crowsnest river, 7-4-5; after Lieut.-Col. H. E. Lyon, early settler; sometime postmaster, Blairmore; during World war, raised an infantry battalion in the Crowsnest pass area.

Lys; ridge, lat. 49° 15′, long. 114° 18′ (1917); after river Lys, flowing through Armentières, France.

Macabee; mountain, lat. 50° 39′, long. 114° 28′, and creek, Sheep river, 19-3-5.

McBeath; mount, 9,334 feet, lat. 52° 46′, long. 117° 09′, Medicine-tent river (1925); after a member of Lord Southesk's party, 1859.

Macbeth; C.P.R. station, 18-14-4 (1912-14); after Hugh Macbeth of the North West Coal and Navigation Co.; purser on the *Alberta* plying between Lethbridge and Medicine Hat; died, 1923.

Maccarib; mountain, lat. 52° 42′, long. 118° 12′ (1916); Quinnipiac Indian for "caribou"; caribou were seen below the peak.

McCarty; mount, lat. 49° 23′, long. 114° 30′, east of North Kootenay pass.

McConnell; mount, 10,200 feet, lat. 51° 39′, long. 116° 00′, Red Deer river; named by Dr. G. M. Dawson, 1884, after R. G. McConnell, his assistant in 1882; later Deputy Minister, Dept. of Mines.

*McCord; mount, lat. 53° 02′, long. 118° 40′, north of Miette pass (1923); after Wm. C. McCord, head of Canadian Pacific Ry. trail-making party, 1872.

*McDonell; peak, 10,700 feet, lat. 52° 39′, long. 118° 18½′ (1922); a peak of mount Fraser; after Simon Fraser's wife, daughter of Col. Allan McDonell of Dundas county, Ont.

McDonaldville; P.O., 47-3-4 (1908); after Adam McDonald, settler.

McDougall; mount, 8,500 feet, lat. 50° 56′, long. 115° 04′, Kananaskis river; named by Dawson, 1884, after Rev. George McDougall, and his sons, David and Rev. John McDougall; Rev. Geo. McDougall laboured for many years among the Stoneys and his work was continued by his son John.

McGillivray; ridge, lat. 49° 42′, long. 114° 32′.

*McGillivray; ridge, lat. 52° 23′, long. 118° 10′, Athabaska pass; Franchère says that it was named McGillivray's Rock by "J. Henry"; in his diary 10th Oct. 1923, John Work says "after Wm. McGillivray." Wm. McGillivray, elder brother of Simon McGillivray and uncle of Duncan McGillivray, was one of the leading members of the North West Co.; he is also commemorated by Fort William city, Ontario; he was a member of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, 1808-09 for Montreal West and of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada 1814-25; he died in 1825 in London, England.

McGregor; lake, 16-21-4; after J. D. McGregor of Brandon, who initiated the irrigation scheme in which lake McGregor is a reservoir; Managing Director, Southern Alberta Land Co.

*McHarg; mount, 9,476 feet, lat. 50° 37′, long. 115° 18′ (1918); after Lieut.-Col. W. Hart McHarg, 1st B.C. Regiment; killed in action during World War.

*Machray; mount, 9,020 feet, lat. 53° 03′, long. 118° 47′ (1923); after Rt. Rev. Robert Machray, D.D. (1831-1904), Archbishop of Ruperts Land.

McIvor; river, 107-12-4 (1915); after Dan McIvor, a member of a survey party.

MacKay; C.N.R. station, 54-11-5 (1911); after a contractor.

McKay; creek, 11-1-4; after Edward McKay, half-breed Indian trader who settled on the creek in 1895.

MacKay; post, left bank of Athabaska below mouth of MacKay river, 94-11-4; after Dr. Wm. MacKay, Chief Trader, Hudson's Bay Co.; retired after 40 years service; died at Edmonton in 1917.

MacKenzie; mount, 9,067 feet, lat. 52° 51′, long. 117° 14′, south of Cardinal river; local name reported, 1925.

McLaren; mount, lat. 50° 21′, long. 114° 49′ (1918); after Brig.-Gen. Charles H. McLaren, D.S.O., Ottawa; commanded a brigade of Canadian artillery during the World war.

McLaughlin; P.O., 46-2-4 (1908); after settlers of that name.

McLean; municipal district, north of Taber (1912); after Archibald J. McLean, a member of the Legislative Assembly for the district at the time.

McLennan; village, 77-19-5 (1915); after Dr. J. K. McLennan, formerly Vice-President of the E.D. & B.C. Railway.

McLeod; lake, 104-10-4 (1916); after Capt. G. McLeod, D.L.S.

McLeod; river, Athabaska river, 59-12-5; McLeods on David Thompson's map, 1814.

McLeod River; C.N.R. station, 52-18-5 (1912), and McLeod Valley, P.O., 55-14-5 (1913).

Macleod; town; 9-26-4, near the site of fort Macleod which after Lt.-Col. J. F. Macleod, Commissioner, N.W.M.P; in October, 1874, a N.W.M.P. barracks was constructed to the northwest of the present townsite and was named after the commanding officer of the force; in Blackfoot, *stamix-otokan-okowy*, or bullshead's home, Col. Macleod being known to the Indians as "Bull's Head" because he had a buffalo head over the door of his residence; the crest of the Macleods is a bull's head.

McMurray; trading post, Athabaska river; David Thompson descended the Athabaska river in 1799 and arrived at the Fort of the Forks "where a bold river comes in"; in 1870, Fort McMurray was established by Factor H. J. Moberly on the sight of the Forks Fort; named after Inspecting Chief Factor Wm. McMurray, who was in charge of Ile à la Crosse about that time.

McNab; C.P.R. station, 5-17-4 (1912); after—McNabb, Master Mechanic of the Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Co., at Lethbridge; erreonous spelling.

McPhail; mount, 9,500 feet, lat. 50° 24′, long. 114° 51′ (1918); after N. R. McPhail, of the Surveyor General's staff; killed in action, November, 1917.

McPherson; coulee, Nose creek, 27-1-5, in Blackfoot *namahkanes*, "rifle bed" (Nelson).

McPherson; creek, McLeod river, 50-23-5 (1925); the McPherson & Quigley Lumber Co. operate on the creek.

McPherson; E.D. & B.C. R. station, 81-21-5 (1915); after Duncan Mc-Pherson, contractor during construction days.

McRae; P.O., 62-12-4 (1924); after W. M. McRae, postmaster.

Macson; C.P.R. station, 12-5-4 compound of the names McArthur and Jamieson, Superintendents of the railway.

Magee; lake, 41-24-4; after an old settler in 41-23-4.

Magog; mount, 10,050 feet, lat. 50° 57′, long. 115° 38′.

Magnolia; village, 53-6-5 (1908); there are over 25 places of the name in the United States; after the magnolia tree, which after Pierre Magnol, Professor of Botany at Montpellier, France, in the 17th century.

Magrath; town, 5-22-4 (P.O., 1900); after Chas. A. Magrath, former Land Commissioner, Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Co; Chairman, Hydro-electric Commission of Ontario.

Mahaska; P.O., 56-13-5 (1913); after a county in Iowa, which after an Indian chief.

Mahood; mount, lat. 53° 02′, long. 118° 36′, head of Miette river (1924); after Canadian Pacific Ry. engineer.

Majeau; lake, 57-3-5; after—Majeau of Lac la Nonne, the first white settler in the district.

Majestic; C.P.R. station, 21-6-4 (1914); descriptive.

Majestic; mountain, 10,125 feet, lat. 52° 45′, long. 118° 13′ (1916); descriptive.

Majorville; P.O., 19-20-4; Major till 1915.

Makaoo; Cree Indian reserve, 54-1-4 (1879); after an Indian chief of the name.

Makepeace; village, 23-19-4 (C.P.R., 1913); after Wm. Makepeace Thackeray, the novelist.

Makwa; ridge, lat. 53° 04′, long. 117° 49′, Rocky River ridge (1916); Indian for "loon."

Maleb; P.O., 8-10-4 (1911); combination of the initials of the names of Mr. and Mrs. Bowen—Morley, Amy, Lorne, Elizabeth, Bowen; Mr. Bowen settled here, 1910.

Maligne; river, lake and mountain, Athabaska river; in 1846, Father de Smet refers to the "Maline' river; French for "bad;" the name was originally applied to the river, which so known in 1846; H. A. F. McLeod, who explored the lake in 1875 on Canadian Pacific Ry. surveys, named it Sorefoot lake; the mountain was named in 1911.

*Mallard; peak, 9,300 feet, lat. 52° 27′, long. 118° 13′ (1921); from a rock resembling a mallard duck.

Malloch; mount, 10,067 feet, lat. 51° 50′, long. 116° 08′, head of Clearwater river (1920); after George Malloch, Canadian geologist, who mapped the area overlooked by this peak; also climbed it; died on Wrangel island, Siberia, 1914.

Malmo; P.O., 44-23-4 (1911); named by settlers from Malmo, Nebraska.

Maloy; P.O., 62-8-4 (1915); there is a place of the name in Iowa.

Mami; lake and creek, Belly river, 3-27-4.

Mamawi; lake and creek, 111-9-4; Cree Indian name; Father Lacombe gives the meaning of *mamiwiw* as "the river flows this way."

Manachaban; 26-3-5; Indian name signifying "The place you get bows from;" on 1883 Dept. of Interior map.

Manawan; lake, 56-25-4; Indian for "egg gathering place;" descriptive.

Mance; P.O., 47-14-4 (1913).

Mangin; mount, 10,030 feet, lat. 50° 32′, long. 115° 13′ (1918); after Gen. Mangin, France, who distinguished himself in "The Labyrinth," 1915, and in the second battle of Verdun.

Manir; E.D. & B.C. station, 78-4-6 (1916); after Madame Manir Polet, Belgian painter, for 15 years a resident of Alberta.

Mannville; village, 50-9-4; after Sir Donald D. Mann, one of the builders and Vice-President of the Canadian Northern Ry.; Sir Donald and Sir Wm. McKenzie, owned and operated the railway until it was taken over by the Government.

Manola; village, 59-2-5 (1907); after the daughter of James Albert McFee, early settler.

Manx; peak, 9,987 feet, lat. 52° 47', long. 118° 12' (1916); the shape of the contours resembles the coat of arms of the Isle of Man.

Manyberries; creek, Pakowki lake, 7-5-4; translation of the Blackfoot name, *akoniskway*.

Manyberries; village, 5-6-4; (P.O. 1911).

Many Island; lake, 14-1-4; a translation of the Cree Indian name *aka-amuskie-skway* or *aka-naywass*, "many lizards," or "many islands" lake (Nelson).

Many Island; P.O., 13-1-4; changed from Tarves, 1919.

Margaret; lake, lat. 51° 35', long. 116° 23'; upper Bow river; named by Thompson before 1898, after a daughter of Rev. H. P. Nichols, Holy Trinity Church, New York.

Margie; A. & G.W.R. station, 74-9-4 (1916).

Marguerite; river; Firebag river, 99-8-4; after Marguerite, sister of F. V. Seibert, D.L.S.

Marie; lake, 65-2 & 3-4; corruption of Cree name *methai* (*merai*), a fish.

Markerville; P.O., 36-2-5 (1902); after C. P. Marker, LL.D., Dairy Commissioner, Alberta.

Marlboro; village, 53-19-5 (P.O. 1912); from marl deposits in the vicinity used for making cement; a cement plant was erected here in 1912.

Marlborough; mount, 9,700 feet, lat. 50° 34', long. 115° 11', Kananaskis river (1918); after a battleship engaged in Jutland battle, 31 May, 1916.

Marmot; mountain, 8,557 feet, lat. 52° 48', long. 118° 08' (1916).

Marquis; municipal district, southeast of Calgary (1912).

Marten; mountain, lake and creek, Lesser Slave lake; after a man of this name.

Martineau; river, flowing from Primrose lake into Cold lake (1909); after A. Martineau, Hudson's Bay Co's. manager at Cold Lake.

Marvel; peak, 8,900 feet, lat. 50° 52', long. 115° 33', lake, creek, and pass (1917); descriptive of peak.

Marwayne; P.O., 52-3-4 (1906) W. C. Marfleet, postmaster, came from Waynflete (modern spelling Wainfleet), town, Lincolnshire, Eng., and named his farm Marwayne.

Mary Lake; P.O. 53-7-4 (1912); after a lake in the vicinity named by Charles Hogoban, postmaster, after his wife.

Mary Vaux; mount, Maligne lake, Athabaska river; named in 1911, by Mrs. Schaffer after Miss Mary Vaux, who, like the other members of her family, had taken great interest in the Canadian Rockies.

Masinasin; P.O., 2-13-4 (1909); Cree name meaning "writing on stone," referring to figures and writing cut in the sandstone banks of Milk river.

Massacre; butte, Macleod, Alberta; a party of Germans who were travelling north to Edmonton were massacred by the Blackfoot Indians under old

Sun, a chief of the Piegans; the skull of a girl, who was kept alive for some time, was found a few years ago near Pincher creek; her scalp is still kept by the Indians (Cowley).

Massive; mountain, 7,990 feet, lat. 51° 11′, long. 115° 47′ 30″, Bow river, also C.P.R. station, 26-13-5; descriptive of mountain.

*Mastodon; peak, lat. 52° 36½′, long. 118° 20′ (1922); from the fancied resemblance of the mountain to that extinct monster.

Matchayan; lake, 54-1-5; Little Manito on Palliser map, 1865; Cree Indian name meaning "bad spirit."

Mattoyekiu; lake, 25-18-4; Indian name meaning "grassy lake."

Maude; mount, 9,980 feet, lat. 50° 42′, long. 115° 18′ (1918); after Major Gen. Sir F. S. Maude (1864-1917), captor of Bagdad; Military Secretary to the Governor General of Canada, 1901-04.

Maughan; P.O., 52-7-4 (1907); after A. Maughan, postmaster.

Maunders; P.O., 33-12-4 (1914); maiden name of wife of C. S. Finkbeiner, postmaster.

Maunsell; C.P.R. station, 7-29-4; after Edward Maunsell, early rancher; member of first Mounted Police force which travelled from Fort Garry to Macleod in 1874; died 11 November, 1923.

May; mount, lat. 54° 03′, long. 119° 55′, Kakwa river; the mountain has two peaks, George peak, 8,038 feet, and Francis peak, 8,019 feet (1926); after Private Francis Loren May and Lieut. George Geoffrey May, Ottawa, who were killed in action 1916-17.

Maybelle; river, 107-6-4; after wife of F. V. Seibert, D.L.S.

Maybut; P.O., 6-19-4 (1912); after May Butt, wife of Mr. Fisher, original owner of the townsite.

Maycroft; P.O., 10-2-5 (1910); after Mrs. A. C. Raper, wife of the postmaster; her Christian name was May.

Mayerthorpe; village, 57-8-5 (P.O. 1915); after R. I. Mayer, postmaster.

Mayton; P.O., 33-27-4; the first settlers came from May City, Iowa.

Mazeppa; village, 19-27-4 (C.P.R. 1912); after the Cossack hetman, the hero of Byron's poem *Mazeppa*.

Meadowbrook; P.O., 63-25-4; descriptive.

Meadow Creek; P.O., 11-29-4 (1895); because of the good hayland here.

Meadowview; P.O., 58-5-5; descriptive.

Meander; creek, 116-22-5, named by H. Footner in his book *New Rivers of the North*, 1912; descriptive.

Meanook; village, 64-22-4 (C.N.R. 1912); Cree Indian for "good camping place."

Mearns; E. D. & B.C.R. station, 56-26-4 (1912).

Meda; mount, 9,527 feet, lat. 52° 46′, long. 117° 16′ (1925); after the Indian heroine of Earl of Southesk's poem, *The Meda Maiden*.

Medley; river, 68-2-4; after C. Medley, Calgary.

Medicine; lake and river, Red Deer river, 36-1-5; on Arrowsmith's map, 1859; in Cree, *muskiki* and *nipagwasimow sipi* or sundance river; in Stoney, *to-go-wap-ta*, "mussel river" (Tyrrell).

Medicine; lake, Maligne river, 45-26-5; name reported, 1875, by H. A. F. MacLeod, Canadian Pacific Ry. engineer.

Medicine Hat; city; 12-5-4; the site of the present city is so called in' the Report of the Northwest Mounted Police for 1882 and about this year the first house was erected. Medicine Hat is a translation of the Blackfoot Indian name *"saamis"* meaning "head-dress of a medicine man." One explanation connects the name with a fight between the Cree and Blackfoot tribes, when the Cree medicine man lost his war bonnet in the river. Another connects it with the slaughter of a party of white settlers and the appropriation by the Indian medicine man of a fancy hat worn by one of the victims. One explanation is that the name was applied originally to a hill east of the town, from its resemblance to the hat of an Indian medicine man. This hill is styled Medicine Hat on a map of the Department of the Interior dated 1883. Another, with the rescue of a squaw from the South Saskatchewan river by an Indian brave, upon whose head a well known medicine man placed his own hat as a token of admiration of the act of the rescuer. Still another story says the name was given to the locality because an Indian chief saw in a vision an Indian rising out of the South Saskatchewan wearing the 'plumed hat of a medicine man.

Medicine Lodge; C.N.R. station, 52-21-5 (1911).

Medicine Lodge; hills, lat. 52° 28′, long. 114° 16′, Medicine river, 40-2-5; Medicine hills on Arrowsmith map, 1859; from the hills being a favorite site for Indian spring festivals.

Medicine-tent; river, East fork of Rocky river; on Southesk map, 1875; translation of Indian name indicating magic and mystery.

Meeting; creek, Battle river, 41-17-4; in Cree, *nukh-kwa-ta-to* (Tyrrell); the Crees of the north and the Blackfeet of the south in their buffalo hunts frequently met here.

Meeting Creek; village, 43-19-4 (1905); sometime Edensville.

Mekastoe; C.P.R. station, 26-9-4 (1915); after Mekasto or Red Crow, head chief of the Southern Bloods who signed the treaty of 22 September, 1877, at Blackfoot crossing; Mekasto was loyal throughout the 1885 rebellion; next in rank in the Blackfoot confederacy to the famous chief Crowfoot.

Melberta; municipal district, Vermilion river (1918); compound of the names of G. Melville Cundal and his wife, Alberta.

Mellowdale; P.O., 60-3-5 (1909); Melrose was the name asked for; modified by the Post Office Dept. to present form.

Melrose; municipal district, northeast of Buffalo lake (1918); compound of Mellville and Rosalind; school district and hamlet are included in the municipality.

Menaik; C.P.R. station, 43-25-4 (1908-10); Cree for "tamarac."

Mercer; mount, 9,700 feet, lat. 50° 55′, long. 115° 31′ (1918); after Maj. Gen. M. S. Mercer, C.B., C.E.F.; killed in action near Zillebeke, Flanders, 2 June, 1916.

Mercoal; village and creek, 48-22-5 (C.N.R. 1913); compound of portions of the name of the McLeod River Hard Coal Coy., Ltd.

Merlin; lake, Pipestone river, Bow river; after the magician; named in 1911; it is at the foot of a mountain, "a picturesque cluster of tower-like rocks", which bears a fancied resemblance to Merlin's castle.

Merton; municipal district, Battle river (1914); compound of the names of the two organizers of the municipality, W. S. Murray and A. E. Henton.

Mesekum; C.P.R. station, 17-12-4 (1912-14); Indian for "the land is rich;" descriptive.

Metiskow; village, 40-5-4 (C.P.R. 1909).

Mewassin; P.O. 52-3-5 (1903); Indian for "good;" descriptive.

Michel; Iroquois Indian reserve, 53 & 54-26 & 27-4 (1880); after Chief Michael (Michel) Calahoo, supposed to have migrated to the west in early days from eastern Canada.

Michichi; creek, Red Deer river, 28-20-4; also village, 30-18-4; also municipal district (1918); Cree Indian for "hand"; the Hand hills are in the vicinity.

Middle; creek, North Saskatchewan river, 56-4-4, on Arrowsmith map, 1859; descriptive.

*Messines; mountain, 10,290 feet, lat. 51° 50', long. 116° 59' 30" (1920); after Messines in West Flanders, about 5½ miles south of Ypres; in commemoration of the fighting there of Canadian troops, June, 1917 and April, 1918.

Midlandvale; P.O., 29-20-4 (1917); Midlandville prior to 1918; after the Midland coal mine.

Midnapore; P.O., 23-1-5; named by P.O. Dept., Ottawa, 1883.

*Midway; peak, 9,570 feet, lat. 51° 48', long. 116° 47' (1918); descriptive.

Miette (roche); mountain, 7,599 feet, lat. 53° 10', long. 117° 55', and river; Hector says: "the mountain has only once been ascended from the south side by a hunter, named Miette, after whom it was named"; mentioned by Franchère in *Relation d'un Voyage a la Côte du Nord-ouest de l'Amerique Septentrionale;*" Montreal, 1820.

Miette; C.N.R. station (1915); formerly Bedson.

Mikkwa; river, Peace river, 108-5-5; Cree for "red."

Milk; river; so named on 1817 map; descriptive of appearance; in Blackfoot, *kinuhsisuht,* "the little river." (G. M. Dawson).

Milk River; village, 2-16-4 (1908).

Mill; creek, Oldman river; after a mill near the mouth of the creek.

Millarville; P.O., 21-3-5; after Malcolm Millar, settler, 1885.

Millerfield; P.O., 27-18-4 (1913); after John M. Miller, postmaster.

Millet; village, 47-24-4 (C.P.R. before 1893); after Jean Francois Millet (1815-75), famous French painter.

Millicent; village, 20-13-4; christian name of 4th Duchess of Sutherland, also of her daughter, Rosemary Millicent; the Duke of Sutherland has an extensive farm at Brooks.

Milo; village, 18-21-4 (P.O. 1908); after Milo Munroe, postmaster.

Minaret; C.P.R. station, 32-2-5 (1902); it is at the highest point between Calgary and Edmonton; in 1912, called Rosebud.

Minburn; village, 50-10-4 (C.P.R. 1905); after Miss Mina Burns, Ottawa, who described the Canadian West in magazine articles.

{ **Ministik**; lake, 50-21-4; Cree for "island;" descriptive.
{ **Ministik Lake**; P.O., 51-21-4 (1908).

Minnehik; P.O. (1910); Cree for "tamarac;" from rows of spruce trees near the post office; compare Menaik

Minnewanka; lake, 26-11-5; applied as a name to the lake in 1888 by the Department of the Interior, replacing the existing name Devil's or Devil's Head lake; Minnewanka means "lake of the water spirit." Formerly called "Devil's lake;" *m'ne-sto,* or "Cannibal lake," in Stoney; *ki'noo-ki'mow,* or "Long lake," in Cree. Sir George Simpson named it "Peechee lake" after his guide, but, as this name had not appeared on any map or obtained any currency, Dr. G. M. Dawson transferred it to a mountain south of the lake.

Minster; mountain, North Saskatchewan river; named by Coleman as it presents "the imposing walls of cathedral-shaped mountains."

Mintlaw; C.P.R. station, 37-28-4 (1914); after village, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Miquelon; lake, 49-20-4 (1893); after P. A. Miquelon, postmaster, Wetaskiwin.

Mirror; lake, 28-16-5; from the reflection in the lake when seen from a great height above.

Mirror; village, 40-22-4 (1911); after the *Daily Mirror* newspaper, London, England.

Mirror Landing; P.O., 71-1-5 (1913)..

Missawawi; lake, 66-15-4; Indian name meaning "big egg."

Missinglink; mountain, lat. 50° 40', long. 114° 40'.

Mist; mountain, 10,030 feet, lat. 50° 34', long. 114° 53'; from the clouds on the mountain when named by Dr. G. M. Dawson in 1884.

Mistaya; mountain, 10,100 feet, lat. 51° 43', long. 116° 43', and river, North Saskatchewan river; the Indian name, meaning "grizzly bear," was first applied to the river in 1901; the river was formerly known as Bear river; also known as Little fork; the name was changed to avoid duplication.

Mistehae; lake, 79-2-5; from the Cree Indian for "big"; descriptive.

Misty; range, lat. 50° 35', long. 114° 15', Highwood river; named by Dr. G. M. Dawson in 1884 from clouds that covered the summits.

Mitford; village, 26-4-5 (P.O. opened 1 May, 1889); T. B. H. Cochrane, son of Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, held ranching leases in the vicinity and the name was suggested by his wife Lady Adela Cochrane, daughter of the Earl of Stradbroke, after Mrs. Percy Mitford, sister of the first Earl of Egerton, who was a great friend of hers, and who was also interested financially in the ranch.

Mitre (The); mountain, 9,470 feet, lat. 51° 22', long. 116° 15', east of mount Lefroy; named about 1893 by S. E. S. Allen; descriptive.

{ **Mitsue**; E.D. & B.C.R. station, 72-5-5 (1914).
{ **Mittsue**; lake and river, Lesser Slave river, 72-5-5; Cree name meaning "eating"; so called on account of the abundance of game in the district.

Mizpah; P.O., 26-13-4 (1913).

Moberly; mount, upper Athabaska river; named by Hector in 1859, after Henry J. Moberly, who was in charge of Jasper House, 1858-61; later, Factor, Hudson's Bay Co.; living at Duck Lake, Sask.

Mokowan; butte, landmark with lofty escarpments of clay facing Belly river, in-24-24-4; on Arrowsmith's map of 1810, the Belly (*q.r.*) river is called Mokowans river; *mokowanis* is Blackfoot for "belly"; Belly river is named after the Atsina Indians, commonly known as the Gros Ventres or Big Belly Indians.

Molar; mountain, 9,914 feet, lat. 51° 37′, long. 116° 11′; Hector says that it "so much resembles a large tooth that we named it mount Molar."

Monarch; village, 10-23-4 (P.O. 1908); descriptive.

Monchy; mountain, 10,530 feet, lat. 52° 0′ 30″, long. 117° 01′ 30″ (1920); after the village in France which the British attacked and took on 26 August, 1918.

Monitor; village, 35-4-4; Sounding Lake P.O. was changed to Monitor, 1 December, 1913.

Monkman; P.O., 54-7-4 (1920); after Albert P. J. Monkman, postmaster, who settled in the district, 1908; earlier Peguis, after his former home in Manitoba.

Monogram; C.P.R. station, 16-11-4 (1910-12);

*****Mons**; peak, 10,114 feet, lat. 51° 52′, long. 117° 02′ (1920); after the Belgian town which saw the first British fighting in the World war, 23 August, 1914, and which was recaptured and entered by the Canadians immediately before the Armistice, 11 November, 1918.

Montagneuse; lake and river, Peace river, 84-6-6.

Montana (Bobtail); Indian reserve, 43-24-4 (1885); after Keeskayo *alias* Bobtail, of the Montana band, a famous Cree chieftain.

Montgomery; municipal district, Wetaskiwin (1915); after H. J. Montgomery, elected Member of the Legislative Assembly in 1915 for Wetaskiwin.

Monvel; P.O., 41-19-4 (1906); spelled Monval when opened.

Moon Lake; P.O., 51-7-5 (1926); translation of Indian name applied to an adjacent small lake.

Moose; hills, 57-7-4; on Palliser map, 1859; in Cree, *mooswachi* (Tyrrell).

Moose; lake, 60 and 60-7-4; Moon lake (misprint?) on Harmon's map, 1820; this is lac d'Orignal where Angus Shaw built a trading post for the North West Company in 1789; the lake was reached from the Beaver river up Mooselake river; although only five leagues long it took nine days to transport the goods in it, there being 36 rapids with swamps on either side.

Moose; mountain, lat. 50° 56′, long. 114° 50′, Elbow river (1895-6).

Moose; pass, lat. 53° 14′, long. 119° 11′.

Moose Ridge; P.O., 35-3-5; till 1925, called Mountain House.

Mooswa; P.O., 56-5-4; Tyrol till 1912; *mooswa* is Cree Indian for moose.

Moraine; lake, 27-16-5, Bow river; so named by Wilcox, 1899, after a ridge of glacial formation at its lower end.

Moren; mount, lat. 53° 00′, long. 118° 35′, Miette river (1923); after Arthur Moren, M.D., member of the Sandford Fleming party, 1872, in journey across the Rockies.

Morinville; town, 55-25-4; founded in the spring of 1891 by Abbé Jean-Baptiste Morin (1852-1911); Abbé Morin was born at St. Paul-de-Joliette,

Quebec, studied at Rigaud and Montreal, where ordained, 1884; in 1894, he published a pamphlet, *Le Nord-ouest Canadien et Ses Ressources Agricoles.*"

*Morkill; pass, lat. 53° 41', long. 119° 47' (1925); after D. B. Morkill, British Columbia land surveyor.

Morley; village, 25-7-5; after the Rev. George McDougall's ranch, which named after Rev. Morley Punshon, prominent Methodist preacher; in the summer of 1872, McDougall met Punshon at a missionary conference at Winnipeg and secured the latter's endorsation of a scheme for the opening of a new mission, at the foot of the Rocky mountains; in a letter dated Edmonton, 28 May, 1873, McDougall writes:—"In the evening we camped on the bank of the Bow River, close in with the mountains. The prospect was one of the grandest I had ever witnessed and Morleyville will yet become the favourite resort of the tourist."

Morningside; village, 41-26-4 (C.P.R. 1892); after a suburb of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Morrin; village, 31-20-4 (1911); Blooming Prairie P.O. till 1911.

Morrison; mount, 9,500 feet, lat. 50° 50', long. 115° 29' (1918); after the late Maj.-Gen. Sir E. W. B. Morrison, D.S.O., officer commanding 1st Artillery Brigade, Canadian Expeditionary Force, 1914-15; General Officer commanding Canadian Corps Artillery, 1916-19.

Morro; mount, lat. 53° 02', long. 118° 05' (1916); Spanish for "castle;" descriptive.

Morse; lake and river, 65-10-5; after C. H. Morse, Inspector of Forest Reserves.

Morthen; municipal district, west of Edmonton (1918).

Mosquito; creek, 15-26-4; in Blackfoot, *pahmahsois* or "foul-water" creek, the water being fouled by the buffalo, which were very numerous here in the early days. (Steele); in Blackfoot, *pak-si-may-so-yiskway*, meaning "white willow place" (Nelson).

Mosquito; hill, 7,067 feet, lat. 50° 17', long. 114° 41'.

Mosside; P.O., 59-4-4 (1908); after Mosside, county Antrim, Ireland.

Mound; P.O., 33-4-5 (1905); name given, in 1896, to the cabin of H. A. Muntz, early settler, who died, 1902 ; name suggested by a hillock.

Mountain Park; village, 45-23-5 (C.N.R., 1913); descriptive.

Mountain View; P.O., 2-27-4 (1894); also municipal district (1912); descriptive of the view of the Rocky mountains.

Moyerton; P.O., 47-3-4 (1910).

Muhigan; mountain, 8,559 feet, lat. 52° 50', long. 118° 13' (1916); Indian for "wolf."

Muir; mount, 9,000 feet, lat. 50° 24', long. 114° 49' (1918); after Alex. Muir, author of *The Maple Leaf*; died 1906.

Muirhead; P.O., 16-1-5 (1912); after Peter Muirhead, original owner of the town-site.

Muleshoe; lake, 25-13-5, Bow river; descriptive of outline of lake.

Mulga; P.O., 49-8-4 (1911); after the Australian mulga tree; Percy Fielding, postmaster, resided for a time in Australia.

Mulhurst; P.O., 47-28-4 (1912); after G. Mulligan, postmaster.

*Mumm; peak, 9,740 feet, lot. 53° 12′, long. 119° 09′ (1912); after A. L. Mumm, F.R.G.S., who made the first ascent.

Mundare; village, 53-16-4 (P.O. 1906).

Munson; village, 30-20-4 (1911); after J. A. Munson, K.C., of Munson, Allan, Laird & Davis, Winnipeg.

Mural; glacier, lat. 53° 12′, long. 119° 11′, south of Gendarme mountain, Smoky river; there is a great icewall at the head of it.

Murchison; mount, 11,300 feet, lat. 51° 56′, long. 116° 43′; named by Hector, 1859, after Sir Roderick Impey Murchison (1792-1871), Director General of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, who recommended Hector for the post of Surgeon and Geologist to the Palliser expedition.

Muriel; lake, 59-5-4.

Murray; creek, 68-11-5; after David Murray, member of survey party.

Murray; island, 65-1-4; after Bert Murray, member of survey party.

Murray; mount, 9,920 feet, lat. 50° 45′, long. 115° 17′ (1918), Kananaskis river; after Gen. Sir A. J. Murray, chief of the Imperial General Staff, 1915; general officer commanding Egypt, 1916-17.

Murray Valley; P.O., 33-2-5 (1905); the earliest settlers were Murrays from Northumberland, England; settled here in 1892.

Musidora; village, 54-11-4 (1909).

Muskako fort or **Quagmire House;** North West Co. post, North Saskatchewan river, 50-6-5; visited by David Thompson, 1808.

Muskiki; lake and creek, Cardinal river, 45-20-5; Cree Indian for "medicine."

Muskrat; creek, Prairie creek; translation of Cree Indian name, *wachask*; in Stoney, *hthumptodab wapta* (Tyrrell).

Muskwa; river, 83-24-4; Indian for "bear."

Myleen; P.O., 29-3-4 (1914).

Myemoor; C.N.R. station.

Myrnam; village, 54-9-4 (1908); Russian for "peace to us"; it is a Ukrainian settlement.

Nacmine; village, 29-20-4 (1919); combination of the initial letters of "North American Collieries, Ltd." operating at this point, and the word "mine."

Naco; P.O., 31-6-4 (1926); after Naco, Arizona.

Nadeau; lake, 64-12-4, after an old Canadian hunter near the lake who gave Franchère half a buffalo in 1814.

Nakamun; lake and P.O., 56-2-5; Cree word for "song of praise."

Namaka; village, 23-24-4 (C.P.R. 1884); from the Blackfoot *nama*, "bow," and *nietakhtai*, "river," pronounced by the Indians *namokhtai*, but corrupted by those who did not know the language to Namaka. Archdeacon J. W. Tims says: "I think the late General Strange was responsible for the name and probably the spelling of it. I remember him telling me that the Canadian Pacific Ry. had suggested that the station should be called 'Strange,' but he asked the Company to call it Namaka, as that was the name he had chosen for his ranch on Bow river and friends would know where to leave the train."

Namao; P.O., 54-24-4; Cree for "sturgeon."

Namepi; creek, North Saskatchewan river, 58-20-4; Carp brook on David Thompson's map, 1814.

Nampa; village, 81-20-5; after Nampa, Idaho.

***Nanga Parbat;** mountain, 10,780 feet, lat. 50° 42', long. 116° 52' (1920); after the mountain of the same name in the Himalayas on which A. F. Mummery, British climber, perished.

Nanton; town, 16-28-4 (C.P.R. before July, 1893); after late Sir Augustus M. Nanton, Winnipeg, Director, Canadian Pacific Ry.

Nanuche; lake, 107-1-5.

Naples; P.O., 60-2-5 (1924); Italian settlers are numerous here.

Narraway; river, crossing 120th meridian from British Columbia and flowing into Wapiti river (1923); after A. M. Narraway, D.L.S., Controller of Surveys, Ottawa, whose duties took him to the river in 1922.

Nasswald; peak, 9,985 feet, lat. 51° 00', long. 115° 39' (1913); after Nasswald, birthplace in Austria of Conrad Kain, who climbed the peak in 1913 while with a survey party.

Nateby; P.O., 23-13-4 (1910); after Nateby Triumph, famous shire stallion imported from Nateby, England, by J. W. Forster & Sons, residents since 1904; their imported shire horses grazed in this township.

Naughton Glen; P.O., 53-10-4 (1909).

Navarre; C.P.R. station, 45-24-4 (1912-14); after the Spanish province.

Naylor; hills, 99 & 100-24-5 (1916); after the manager of Revillon Freres Trading Co. at Keg River post.

Needle; peak, 9,668 feet, lat. 52° 33', long. 118° 11', Whirlpool river (1922); descriptive of summit.

Neepee Chief; Beaver Indian reserve, 80-3-6 (1907); *nipi* (*neepee*) is the Cree word for "water."

Neerlandia; P.O., 61-3-5 (1913); the first settlers came from the Netherlands (Neerlandia).

Nelson; municipal district, Tawatinaw river (1914).

Nelspur; L. & N.W.R., 46-4-5 (1926); this siding serves Nelson's mill and the name is a contraction of Nelson Spur.

Nemiskam; village, 6-10-4 (Bingen P.O. till 1916).

***Neptuak;** mountain, 10,607 feet, lat. 51° 18', long. 116° 15'; named by S. E. S. Allen; Stoney Indian numeral for "nine"; it is the ninth of the "Ten peaks."

Nestow; village, 61-24-4 (P.O. 1908); Cree for brother-in-law.

Netook; C.P.R. station, 33-1-5 (1913-16).

Neutral; hills, lat. 52° 11', long. 110° 50'; the locality was frequented by various tribes of Indians and buffalo hunters in the summertime and the necessities of that period of the year suggested the cessation of the usual hostilities for the time being; on Palliser map, 1860.

Neutral Hills; P.O., 37-7-4 (1913).

Neutral Valley; P.O., 37-6-4 (1913).

Nevis; village, 39-22-4 (C.P.R. 1905); Ben Nevis coal mine is near the village.

New Brigden; P.O., 31-4-4 (1912); name suggested by settlers from Brigden, Ont.

Newbrook; village, 61-19-4 (P.O. 1917); the first post office was in a building on a creek; the creek was discovered when a trail was cut to the settlement in 1914.

Newby; river, 82-1-4; after W. Newby, member of survey party.

Newcastle; village, 29-20-4; after Newcastle coal mine here; Newcastle Mine is the P.O. name.

New Dayton; village, 5-18-4 (P.O. 1908); named by settlers from Dayton, Ohio.

Newell; lake, 17-14 & 15-4.

New Lindsay; P.O., 47-1-4 (1911); the first postmaster was John Lindsay; the name New Lindsay was chosen to distinguish it from Lindsay in Ontario.

New Lunnon; P.O., 55-23-4; after London, England.

Newman; peak, lat. 49° 11′, long. 114° 05′; named by Blakiston, 1858, after Edward Newman (1810-75), English naturalist.

New Norway; village, 45-21-4 (1903); mainly settled by Norwegians.

New Sarepta; village, 49-22-4 (P.O. 1905); after the city of Sidon (St. Luke, IV, 20); formerly Little Hay Lakes.

New Hill; P.O., 37-3-5.

Nez Percé; creek, 8-4-5, Crowsnest river; after the Nez Percés, a name applied by the French to all Indian tribes which pierced the nose for the insertion of a piece of dentalium (shell ornament); the term is now applied only to the main tribe of the Shahaptian family, now found in northern Idaho and Oregon.

Niblock; mount, 9,764 feet, lat. 51° 25′, long. 116° 16′; after Supt. Niblock, Canadian Pacific Ry.; name approved 1904.

Nigel; peak, 10,535 feet, lat. 52° 14′, long. 117° 10′; named by Stutfield and Collie, 1898, after Nigel Vavasour, their guide in 1897.

Nightingale; village, 25-24-4 (1911); after Florence Nightingale, the English nurse, celebrated for her devotion to the wounded in the Crimean War, 1854-55.

Nihahi; range, lat. 50° 49′, long. 114° 55′ (1922); Stoney Indian word signifying "rocky;" descriptive.

Nikanassin; range, Brazeau river (1909); from Cree Indian *nikan*, "in front," "first," and *assin*, "rocks"; the name was suggested by the fact that it is the first or front range when approaching the Rockies from the east.

Nilrem; P.O., 41-9-4; Merlin reversed; after the half-legendary bard of the 6th century.

Nimehx; lofty cutbank facing Bow river, 10 miles northwest of Blackfoot crossing; Blackfoot for "the bank abreast of the wind" (Nelson).

Niobe; C.P.R. station, 36-28-4; after the Canadian cruiser *Niobe.*
Niobe; P.O., 73-8-6.

Nipisi; creek, 83-5-5; abbreviation of Indian *nipisikopau*, "place of many willows."

Nisbet; P.O., 34-28-4 (1912); after the oldest settler.

Nisku; village, 50-25-4 (1908); Cree for "goose."

Niton; village, 54-12-5 (C.N.R. 1911); "not in" reversed.

Niverville; mount, 9,720 feet, lat. 51° 47′, long. 116° 56′ (1920); after Joseph Boucher, Chevalier de Niverville, whose party of ten men in two canoes ascended the Saskatchewan river from The Pas, Manitoba, and built fort Lajonquière, 1751.

Nobleford; village, 11-23-4 (C.P.R. 1909); after Charles Noble, farmer and founder of Nobleford.

Noire; (roche); peak, 9,594 feet, lat. 52° 49′, long. 118° 19′ (1916); *noire* is French for "black"; the summit of the peak is black.

Nolan; C.P.R. station, 26-9-4 (1911); after P. J. Nolan, K.C., Calgary.

Nonne (lac la); lake, 57-3-5; lac la Nane in Edward Ermatinger's journal, 18 May, 1827; in Cree, *mi-ka-sioo*, or "eagle" (Tyrrell). As related to A. D. Henderson, of Belvedere, Alberta, the lake owes its name to a duck, the White-winged Scoter (*oidemia deglandi*.) The species is very common on the lake. The birds are black with white wing bars and a white spot on the head and suggest a black-robed nun. This explanation seems doubtful.

Noral; village, 65-16-4 (A. & G.W.R. 1914).

Norbuck; L. & N.W.R. station, 46-4-5 (1926); on the trail to the north end of Buck lake.

Nordegg; P.O., 40-15-5, and river, Brazeau river, 45-9-5; after Martin Nordegg, Manager, Brazeau collieries.

Norfolk; C.N.R. station, 24-27-4 (1914).

Norma; municipal district, north of Vegreville (1918); a prize was offered for the best name of not more than five letters; the name Norma was selected; after Mrs. Norma V. Richardson.

Normandeau; P.O., 64-12-4 (1915); after Abbé Joseph-Aldric Normandeau.

Normandin; lake, 43-5-4; after a homesteader on its shores.

Norquay; mount, 8,275 feet, lat. 51° 12′, long. 115° 39′, northwest of Banff (1904); after Hon. John Norquay, sometime Premier of Manitoba; he climbed the mountain in 1887 or 1888.

Norquay; municipal district, north of Calgary (1918); after James Norquay, pioneer Scottish settler.

Northbank; P.O., 58-18-4 (1907); descriptive.

North Cooking lake; P.O., 58-20-4 (1912); *see* Cooking lake.

North Edmonton; P.O., 53-24-4 (1909); *see* Edmonton.

Northern Valley; P.O., 55-6-4 (1910); descriptive.

North Fork; P.O., 9-1-5; Olin Creek till 1912; near north fork of Oldman river.

North Fork; pass, 6,537 feet, lat. 49° 55′, long. 114° 42′, west of Gould Dome mountain; at head of what was, formerly, designated North fork of Oldman river.

North Kootenay; pass, lat. 49° 23′, long. 114° 34′; after the Kootenay Indians who formerly crossed the Rockies every spring and autumn to kill buffalo, returning with the dried meat which they traded for blankets, etc., with the Hudson's Bay Company at Kootenay post.

Northleigh; P.O., 50-6-5 (1915); after Northleigh, Devonshire, England; name suggested by H. G. Foye, postmaster; he was killed in the World war.

Northover; mount, 10,000 feet, lat. 50° 35′, long. 115° 15′ (1917); after Lt. A. W. Northover, V.C., 28th Battalion, C.E.F.

North Red Deer; village, 38-27-4.

North Saskatchewan; river; Saskatchewan from Cree Indian word, *kis-is-ska-tche-wan*, meaning "swift current"; the Blackfoot name is *omaka-ty*, or "big" river (Nelson).

North Vermilion; P.O., Peace river; Fort Vermilion till 1911; probably after beds of red ochre on the Vermilion river.

Norton; P.O., 11-4-4 (1907); after H. A. Norton, postmaster.

Norway Valley; P.O., 55-34-4 (1923); after school district; a Norwegian settlement.

Nose; creek, Bow river, 24-1-5; from the Cree Indian *os-kewun*; in Stoney, *tap-o-oi wap-ta* (Tyrrell).

Nose; hill, 37-8-4; in Cree, *os-ke-wu-na-chio* (Tyrrell).

Notikewin; P.O., 91-23-5 (1924); formerly Battle River Prairie.

Notikewin; river, 95-20-5; Indian for "battle"; changed from Battle, 1915, to avoid duplication.

Noyes; mount, 10,040 feet, lat. 51° 41½′, long. 116° 33′; named by Stutfield and Collie, 1902, after Rev. C. L. Noyes.

Noyes Crossing; P.O., 55-1-5; after Daniel E. Noyes, postmaster (1906).

Nugent; village, 44-3-5 (1911); after the maiden name of the wife of M. Donovan, postmaster.

*Oates; mount, 10,220 feet, lat. 52° 26′, long. 118° 02′; suggested in 1914, by G. E. Howard, after Captain Oates of the Inniskilling Dragoons, who in march, 1912, returning from the South Pole, "Walked willingly to his death to try and save his comrades beset by hardships".

Obed; village, 53-22-5 (C.N.R. 1915); after Lieut.-Col. Obed Smith, sometime Canadian Commissioner of Immigration, London, England.

*O'Beirne; mount, 8,400 feet, lat. 52° 55′, long. 118° 37′ (1918), Yellowhead pass; after "O'B." (Eugene Francis O'Beirne), who attached himself to Milton and Cheadle at Edmonton and accompanied them through the Yellowhead pass to Kamloops, in 1863, adding greatly to the difficulties of their journey.

Oberlin; C.N.R. station, 38-21-4 (1914); probably after Oberlin, city, Ohio, U.S.

Observation; peak, 10,214 feet, lat. 51° 45′, long. 116° 36′ (1898); Noyes says that it was so named because, when climbed, it was "the most satisfactory view-point, we agreed, that we had reached in the Rockies."

Ochre; peaks, Oldman river; after beds of red shale on the shoulder of this mountain.

*Odlum; mount, 8,966 feet, lat. 50° 29′, long. 114° 56′ (1917); after Brig.-Gen. V. W. Odlum, C.M.G., Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Ogden; C.P.R. station, 23-29-4; after I. G. Ogden, financial Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Ry.

Ohaton; village, 46-19-4 (1906); combination of names Osler, Hammond & Nanton, a prominent Winnipeg financial firm.

Oke; C.N.R. station, 4921-5 (19-12).

Okotoks; town, 20-29-4 (C.P.R. 1894), also mountain, south of Calgary; Dewdney P.O. changed to Okotoks 1 March, 1897; Blackfoot name meaning "lots of stones," referring to the ford of Sheep creek on the Calgary-Macleod trail.

Old Fort; creek, Bow river; after ruins of Hudson's Bay Co. fort near its mouth.

Old Fort; river, bay and point, lake Athabaska; after old fort Chipewyan, situated at the mouth of the river.

Oldhorn; mountain, 9,779 feet, lat. 52° 41', long. 118° 11' (1916).

Oldman; creek, Athabaska river, 55-22-5; Old Man's R. on Arrowsmith map, 1859. (*See* below.)

Oldman; river, Belly river; Oldman or Arrow on Palliser map, 1865. Dawson says that near the point at which the Livingstone [Oldman] river issues from the mountains, "are three cairns; the first, a wide mound, about eight feet high, composed of stones and small boulders, and evidently very old, the two others smaller. As these are of no use as landmarks, they have probably been formed in the course of years by the addition of a stone, by each Indian entering the mountains by this route, 'for luck.' On a narrow piece of flat, open ground, a short distance further on, are the obscure remains of a couple of rectangles formed of larger stones. This place is well known to all the Indians, and named by them the 'Old Man's playing ground.' It is from this spot that the Old Man river derives its name, many superstitions attaching to the neighbourhood. The 'Old Man,' *wi-suk-i-tshak* of the Crees, is a mythical character, with supernatural attributes, familar under one name or other, to all students of American folklore." The name of the river in Cree is *is-e-enoo-met-ewe-win-si-pi*, in Stoney, *is-sa-goo-win-ih-da-wap-ta*. The Blackfoot name is *apistoki*. The cave out of which the river issues is called Oldman cave. *Is-e-enoo* signifies aged man and is not connected with *wi-suk-i-ushak*, the imp (Tyrrell).

Old Red River Fort; trading post, Athabaska river, three miles below Red, now MacKay, river, 94-11-4.

Olds; town, 32-1-5 (C.P.R. before 1893); after George Olds, sometime Traffic Manager of the railway.

Olive; mount, 10,270 feet, lat. 51° 37', long. 116° 29' (1899); named by H. B. Dixon, of the English Alpine Club, after his wife.

Oliver; creek, Oldman river; after late W. Oliver, one of the early settlers.

Oliver; village, 54-23-4; named in 1905 after Hon. Frank Oliver, Commissioner, Railway Commission; Minister of the Interior, 1905-11.

Onefour; P.O., 1-4-4 (1913); from its situation in township one, range four.

Onoway; village, 54-2-5 (P.O. 1904); error for Onaway; after the character in Longfellow's poem Hiawatha.

Opabin; creek, Brazeau river, 42-20-5; Stoney Indian word signifying "rocky," replacing the names Boulder and Rocky.

Opal; mountains, Kananaskis river; named by G. M. Dawson after small cavities found here, lined with quartz crystals, coated with films of opal.

Opal; village, 58-22-4 (P.O. 1912); also municipal district (1918); selected name.

*Oppy; mountain, 10,940 feet, lat. 51° 58', long. 117° 09' (1920); after the village about six miles southeast of Lens; in commemoration of the fighting that took place there during the World War.

Orbindale; P.O., 47-8-4 (1907); after Orbin and Dale, first two white babies born in the district.

Orion; village, 6-6-4; probably after the constellation; changed from Needmore, 1916.

*O'Rourke; mount, lat. 50° 11', long. 114° 43' (1917); after Private M. J. O. Rourke, V.C., 1st B.C. Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force; for three days and nights in August 1917 Private O'Rourke who was a stretcher person worked unceasingly in bringing the wounded into safety, dressing them and getting them food and water.

Orton; P.O., 9-2-4 (1907); after Josiah Orr, postmaster; closed 1 November, 1926.

Orvilton; P.O., 57-8-4 (1913); after Orville Wilson, son of postmistress.

Oscar; lake, shown on Palliser Expedition map, 1859 east of present Calgary; reached by Capt. Palliser in 1858 described as "about two miles long, and more than a quarter of a mile wide. Found its waters salt" [alkaline]. In the neighbourhood are present Chestermere lake, formerly a marsh, and present Weed lake.

Otauwau; river, southern tributary to Lesser Slave river, below Saulteux river.

Otley; C.N.R. station, 54-13-5 (1911); after Otley, Yorkshire, England.

Otway; village, 39-6-5; after Thos. Otway (1652-1685); English dramatist.

Outpost; peak, 9,100 feet, lat. 52° 39', long. 118° 15' (1916); descriptive.

Outram; mount, lat. 51° 53', long. 116° 52' (1920); also Sir James, glacier on the south side of mount Outram; after Sir James Outram, Bart., (1864-1925), noted mountain climber who in 1900 and succeeding years made first ascents of many of the highest peaks in the Rockies including mount Assiniboine; author of *In the Heart of the Canadian Rockies.*

Overlea; E.D. & B.C.R. station, 72-4-5 (1914).

Owl; river, flowing from Heart lake to lac la Biche.

Owlseye; lake, 58-10-4; said to commemorate a hunter so nicknamed who was killed by Indians here.

Owlseye Lake; P.O., 58-10-4 (1913).

Oxley; creek, Willow creek, 28-13-4; after the Oxley ranch, which named after Oxley manor, Wolverhampton, England.

Oxville; P.O., 46-2-4 (1907); the settlers drove oxen in 1907.

Oyen; village, 27-4-4 (P.O. 1912).

Oyster; peak, 9,110 feet, lat. 51° 31', long. 116° 02'; named by Dr. G. M. Dawson in 1884, after "certain curious formations of limestone resembling oysters that were found in the shale around its base;" probably *ostrea* fossils.

Ozada; C.P.R. station, 25-8-5 (1909); Stoney Indian word meaning, "the forks of the river;" it is the junction of the Bow and Kananaskis rivers.

Packenham; mount, lat. 50° 45', long. 115° 06', Opal range (1922); after Rear Admiral W. C. Packenham, in command of the 2nd Battle Cruiser Squadron at the battle of Jutland, 1916.

Paddle; river, Pembina river, 59-2-5; the river is mentioned by this name in E. Ermatinger's York Factory Express Journal, 1827, 15 January, 1859, on his way from Edmonton to Jasper; translation of Cree name *aby sipi*, given possibly because a canoe could be propelled on it upstream by use of the paddle alone, while on the swifter Pembina river resource had to be had to the pole and track line.

Paddle River; P.O., 59-3-5. (1907).

Padstow; P.O., 56-8-5 (1911); after Padstow, Cornwall, England.

Pageant; C.P.R. station, 18-21-4.

Paintearth; creek, Battle river, 40-13-4; from red-ochre found here and used by the Indians to paint their faces; there is a Paint-earth creek on Palliser map, 1865, but it is below Beaverdam creek.

Pakan; P.O., 58-17-4; name of an honoured Cree Indian chief at Whitefish Lake reservation 50 miles north; principal chief in this portion of Alberta and named James Seenum in the records of the Indian Department; his Indian name Pakan, means "the nut" in English; earlier known as Victoria; named after Queen Victoria by Rev. George McDougall, who chose the place as the site of a Methodist mission in 1862; a Hudson's Bay Company post under this name was established in 1864; name changed to Pakan to avoid confusion with other Victorias in Canada; Pakan P.O. opened 1887.

Pakashan; Indian reserve, 76-15-5; after John Pakashan and family.

Pakkwaw; lake, 36-27-4; Indian for "shoal lake"; descriptive.

Pakowki; lake and C.P.R. station, 6-7-4; Peekopee on Palliser map, 1865; Blackfoot for "badwater" lake; descriptive.

Palliser; range, 28 and 29-12-5; on Palliser map, 1859; after Capt. John Palliser (1817-87); commanded an expedition, 1857-60, to explore the country between the 49th parallel and the North Saskatchewan and between the Red river and the Rockies; he was also instructed to ascertain whether there was a feasible route for a railway south of Athabaska pass.

Palu; mountain, lat. 53° 14', long. 119° 15', Smoky river (1923); similar in structure to a mountain of this name in Switzerland.

Pamaga; C.P.R. station, 15-10-5; composite name designating members of the family of Sir Geo. Bury.

Pancras; C.P.R. station, 21-4-4; probably after St. Pancras, metropolitan borough, London, Eng.

*****Pangman**; mount, 10,420 feet, lat. 51° 46', long. 116° 58' (1920); after Peter Pangman, fur trader, who, in 1790, carved his name on a pine tree; "Pangman's tree" was three miles above Rocky Mountain House, North Saskatchewan river.

Panny; river, Wabiskaw river, 94-6-5.

Panther; mountain, lat. 51° 31', long. 115° 40', and river, Red Deer river, 31-10-5; Dr. G. M. Dawson says "Panther river is probably a sufficiently near approach to the Indian name of the stream which signifies "The river where the mountain lion was killed"; in Stoney, this is rendered *it-mos-tungá-moos-ta-ga-té-wap-ta*; in Cree, *mis-si-pi-sioo-ka-nipa-hiht-si-pi*.

Papaschase; Cree Indian reserve, 51-23-4; name of Chief Papaschase or "The Woodpecker."

Paradise; valley, Bow river; Wilcox says: the sun "flooded the valley on the eastern side of the pass with light, bringing out so charmingly the contrasts in colour . . . . that it was promptly named 'Wastach' (*q.v.*) or 'Paradise' valley."

Paradise Valley; P.O., 46-2-4 (1910); named by California Land Co. which advertised land here; intended to be descriptive.

*****Paragon;** peak, lat. 52° 41′, long. 118° 17′ (1921); descriptive.

Partridge; C.P.R. station, 9-22-4.

Park Court; P.O., 54-7-5 (1910); the appearance of the country reminded an old lady of an English park.

Parkland; village, 15-27-4 (1907), also municipal district (1918); after an old resident, Park Hill.

Parlby; creek and lake, 40-23-4 (1893); after Hon. Irene Parlby, Minister without Portfolio, Alberta Government, 1922.

Pasatchaw; lake, 52-1-4.

Pashley; village, 12-4-4 (C.P.R. 1900); maiden name of the wife of David McNicoll (1852-1916), then General Manager of the Canadian Pacific railway; later, 1st Vice-President.

Pasque; mountain, 8,337 feet, lat. 50° 10′, long. 114° 36′ (1914); from the abundance of pasque flowers found near summit.

Passburg; village, 7-3-5; so named because it is at the entrance to the Crowsnest pass.

Pathfinder; P.O., 53-8-4 (1914).

Patience; P.O., 47-26-4 (1902); when first settled, it required "patience" to travel over the roads in the vicinity.

Patricia; village, 20-13-4 (C.P.R. 1914); also municipal district, south of Vegreville (1918); after Princess Patricia, daughter of the Duke of Connaught, then Governor General of Canada.

Patterson; mount, 10,490 feet, lat. 51° 45′, long. 116° 42′ (1918); after J. D. Patterson, President, Alpine Club of Canada.

Paul; mount, Maligne lake, Athabaska river; named by Mrs. Schäffer in 1911, after Paul Sharples, the first white child to go into the Maligne Lake country; made all the climbs; nine years old.

*****Pauline;** mount, lat. 53° 32′, long. 119° 54′ (1925); after F. A. Pauline, Agent General for British Columbia, London, England.

Pauls Corners; P.O., 82-24-5; after H. Paul, postmaster.

Paxson; P.O., 66-20-4 (1913); after a former employee of G. Schäffer, postmaster.

Paxton; lake, 107-5-4 (1917); after F. R. Paxton.

Peace; butte, 9-7-4.

Peace; hills, 46-24-4; translation of Cree Indian name *wi-ta-ski-oo cha-ka-tin-ow* (Tyrrell); the Crees and Blackfeet made peace here—about 1867, according to C. D. Smith, Wetaskiwin; Alex. Henry, 1 October, 1810, calls the hills "Grosses Buttes."

Peace; point, Peace river; in the account of his voyage to the Pacific in 1792-93, Mackenzie narrates that he entered the Peace river on 12 October and continues: "On the 13th at noon we came to the Peace Point, from which, according to the report of my interpreter, the river derives its name; it was the spot where the Knisteneaux [Crees] and Beaver Indians settled their dispute; the real name of the river and point being that of the land which was the object of contention. When this country was formerly invaded by the Knisteneaux, they found the Beaver Indians inhabiting the land about Portage la Loche; and the adjoining tribe were those whom they called slaves. They drove both these tribes before them; when the latter proceeded down the river from the Lake of the Hills [lake Athabaska] in consequence of which that part of it obtained the name of the Slave River. The former proceeded up the river; and when the Knisteneaux made peace with them, this place was settled to be the boundary."

Peace; river, Mackenzie river; the river has always been known to white men by this name and is so called by Alex. Henry, Peter Pond, Philip Turnor and Sir Alexander Mackenzie. Turnor's map, 1790, has the inscription "Beaver Indian River, by the Canadians called Peace River," and describes the land on both sides as "Beaver Indian country." In Cree, Beaver Indian river is *amiskwemoo sipi.* *Unjigah*, meaning "large river", is another Beaver Indian name mentioned by Mackenzie. The Sekani Indians, who dwell on its upper waters, call the river *isetaieka*—"the river which runs by the rocks," in allusion to its passage of the Rocky mountains.

Peace; municipal district (1916).

Peace River; town, 83–21–5.

Peace River Crossing; Indian reserve, 82-24-5 (1907).

Pearce; village, 10-25-4 (1910); after Wm. Pearce, D.L.S., Dept. of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific railway, Calgary.

Peat; P.O., 55-7-4 (1915); error for Peet; after John Peet, postmaster.

Peavine; P.O., 59-7-5 (1908); peavines grow abundantly in the vicinity.

Peechee; mount, 9,585 feet, lat. 51° 13′, long. 115° 21′; named by G. M. Dawson, in 1884, after Sir Geo. Simpson's half-breed guide during this trip across the continent, 1841.

Peerless; lake, 87-5-5 (1912); from the "peerless" beauty of its blue water.

Peerless; P.O., 19-8-4 (1911); because of bumper crops at date of naming.

Peers; village, 54-14-4 (C.N.R. 1911); after the family name of the mother of Sir Charles Peers Davidson, Montreal; Chief Justice, Superior Court, Quebec, 1912-15.

Pekisko; P.O., 17-2-5, and creek, Highwood river; Blackfoot Indian word for "foothills" or "rolling hills"; name suggested for creek in 1896 by Fred Stimson (*q.v.*).

Pelican; mountain and river, Athabaska river, 79-18-4.

Pembina; river, Athabaska river, 66-2-5; also municipal district (1918); on David Thompson's map, 1814; Thompson says that it is a corruption of Cree *neepimenan* meaning (summerberry) cranberry.

Pemburton Hill; P.O., 50-2-5 (1913); after C. Burton, postmaster; "Pem" to distinguish from Burtonville.

Pemukan; village, 35-4-4 (C.P.R. 1914); Cree for "across the water" (Wm. Pearce).

Pendant d'Oreille; P.O., 3-7-4 (1910).

Pendryl; P.O., 45-5-5 (1916); after a family of Boscobel, Shropshire, England.

Pengelly; mount, 8,512 feet, lat. 49° 30′, long. 114° 36′; named by A. O. Wheeler in 1917; A. J. Campbell, D.L.S., his assistant on the British Columbia-Alberta Boundary survey, married a Miss Pengelly, Cornwall, England.

Penhold; village, 36-28-4 (C.P.R. before July, 1893).

Pennington; lake, 36-28-4 (1919); after owner of land in vicinity.

Perbeck; P.O., 34-22-4 (1908); after isle of Purbeck, Dorset, England; spelling changed by P.O. Dept.

Perdrix (roche à); peak, 7,002 feet, lat. 53° 13′, long. 117° 48′; foliated like a partridge's tail; mentioned in Grant's *Ocean to Ocean*, 1873.

Perryvale; village, 63-23-4 (C.N.R. 1912).

*Perseverance; mountain, 7,959 feet, lat. 53° 26′, long. 119° 46′ (1925).

Pershing; municipal district, northwest of Edmonton (1918); probably after Gen. John Pershing; commanded the U.S. forces during the World War.

Pétain; mount, 10,400 feet, lat. 50° 33′, long. 115° 11′ (1918); after Gen. H. P. Pétain, France, defender of Verdun.

Petitot; river, tributary to Liard river; on Petitot's map, 1891; after Father Émile Petitot, missionary, Mackenzie district, 1862-78.

Peters; mount, lat. 51° 49′, long. 115° 59′; after F. H. Peters, Surveyor General, Ottawa.

Peyto; lake and peak, 9,805 feet, lat. 51° 41′, long. 116° 41′; the lake was named by Collie after his guide, Bill Peyto.

Pharaoh; peaks, 8,895 feet, lat. 51° 06′, long. 115° 55′.

Pheasant-back; hill, 40-20-4; in Cree *pehauwowekun spatina* or "pheasant back bone hill," a Cree Indian of that name having been killed there.

Phidias; C.P.R. station, 22-22-4 (1912-15); after Phidias, ancient Greek sculptor.

Philips; village, 47-12-4 (C.N.R. 1909); after Henry Philips, Secretary, Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.; Lake Thomas P.O. till 1910.

*Phillips; mount, 10,660 feet, lat, 53° 11′, long. 119° 15′; after Donald Phillips, well-known guide, Jasper, Alberta.

*Phillipps; mount, 8,364 feet, lat. 49° 40′, long. 114° 39′ (1917); after Michael (Michel) Phillipps, Elko, B.C.; Hudson's Bay Co. clerk in charge of post at mouth of Wild Horse river, B.C., in 1865; died 1916; the mountain overlooks Michel creek, B.C.

Philomena; A.G.W.R. station (1916); from the Greek word for nightingale.

Phoenix; village, 39-10-5 (P.O. 1923); there are several places of the name in the United States.

Pibroch; village, 61-26-4 (1910); also municipal district (1912); bagpipe music; a Scottish settlement; station name formerly Debney after Philip Debney, engineer.

Piché; lake and river; Owl river, 69-13-4; after a Chipewyan Indian on the Heart Lake Indian reserve.

Pickardville; village, 58-27-4 (1907); after Wm. Pickard, postmaster.

Picture; butte, near Piyami coulee; in Blackfoot *a-natskimikway*, "the beautiful hill" (Nelson); descriptive.

Picture Butte; C.P.R. station, 10-20-4.

Piegan; C.P.R. station, 8-27-4 (before 1901); after the Piegan tribe of the Blackfoot confederacy, whose reservation is near; corruption of *pikuni*, referring to people having badly dressed robes; the Piegan sand hills are in 21-24-4.

Pierre; creek, Athabaska river from west in 97-10-4; at this point there is a cliff of pipestone, in French, *pierre au calumet*.

Pierre-au-Calumet; former North West Co. trading post, 97-11-4, on the right bank of Athabaska river and former Hudson's Bay Co. post on the left bank; the name refers to a pipestone cliff at Pierre river, three miles downstream; Franklin states, 1820, that the North West Co. post was deserted and that the Hudson's Bay Co. post was also abandoned in 1819 for want of provisions.

Pigeon; hill, 47-1-5; on Palliser map, 1859; in Blackfoot, *nommo* (Nelson).

Pigeon; lake, 46-1-5; in Cree *hmi-hmoo-sa-kha-higan* or Woodpecker lake; in Stoney *kakagamna* (Tyrrell).

Pigeon Lake; creek, Battle river, 45-27-4, also Indian reserve; the Stoney Indian name of the creek is *ke-gemni-wap-ta*; the Cree name, *hmi-hmoo sa-kha-higan sipisis* or "Woodpecker Lake creek" (Tyrrell).

Pigeon; mountain, 24-9-5; named by Bourgeau, 1858; probably after the wild pigeons seen in the vicinity.

Pika; peak, 10,015 feet, lat. 51° 30′, long. 116° 08′; "a curious rock formation at the top is not unlike the little chief hare or pika."

∗Pilkington; mount, 10,830 feet, lat. 51° 43′ 50″, long. 116° 55′; after Charles Pilkington, President, Alpine Club, England; on Collie map 1899.

Pilot; bluff, 40-19-4; so named, 1893, because "it is crowned with a thick bluff of poplar and can be seen for a distance of about 15 miles from SE. and for 6 or 7 miles in other directions."

Pilot; mountain, 9,650 feet, lat. 51° 11′, long. 115° 49′; named by G. M. Dawson in 1884 because it is visible for a long distance down the valley.

Pincher; creek, Oldman river, 7-29-4; name used in surveyors' reports dated 1880; Dawson gives the Blackfoot name as *in-oks-spitz* or "little highwood river"; so named because a man lost a pair of horseshoe pincers (pinchers) there.

Pincher; ridge, lat. 49° 17′, long. 114° 06′ (1917).

Pincher City; village.

Pincher Creek; town, 6-30-4.

Pincher Station; P.O., 7-30-4.

Pine; creek, Bow river, 23-29-4; on Arrowsmith map, 1859.

Pine; ridge, 5,388 feet, lat. 49° 04′, long. 113° 47′.

Pine Lake; P.O., 36-25-4 (1895), and municipal district (1918); situated on Ghostpine lake, which *see*.

Pinehurst; lake, 65-10-4.

Pingle; A. & G.W.R. station, 80-6-4 (1925); after C. S. Pingle, of Medicine Hat, Member of the Legislative Assembly.

Pinhorn; P.O., 1-8-4 (1914); earlier a quarantine station; named after Dr. G. C. Pinhorn, first Veterinary Inspector appointed to represent the Dept. of Agriculture.

Pinnacle; mountain, 10,062 feet, lat. 51° 21′, long. 116° 13′, Upper Bow river; descriptive name given by Wilcox.

Pinto; lake, 36-21-5; A. P. Coleman says that though . . . . Pinto "was more trouble as a packhorse than all the others put together, we immortalised him by giving his name to an exquisite lake."

Pioneer; municipal district, southwest of Edmonton (1912); descriptive.

Pipestone; pass and river, Bow river, 28-16-5; named by Hector from the occurrence on the river of "fragments of soft, fine-grained, grey-blue argillite, which the Indians have used in the manufacture of pipes"; *pa-hooh-to-hi-agoo-pi-wap-ta* in Stoney; *moni-spaw-gun-na-nis-si-pki* in Cree, signifying "blue pipestone river."

Pirmez Creek; P.O., 24-3-5 (1910); after Count Raoul Pirmez, owner of Belgian Horse Ranch.

Pitlochry; A. & G.W.R. station (1916); after Pitlochry, Perthshire, Scotland.

Pivot; C.P.R. station, 17-1-4; (1924) turning point of the railway.

Piyami; coulee, 10-21-4.

Plain; butte, 10-21-4.

Plain; lake, 53-12-4; from the position of the lake between two plains (Steele).

Plain Lake; P.O., 53-12-4 (1910).

Plamondon; P.O., 68-16-4 (P.O. 1909); after settlers from Michigan who first settled at Morinville then at Plamondon.

Plateau; mountain, 8,000 feet, lat. 50° 13′, long. 114° 32′, head of Livingstone river; descriptive.

Pleasant View; P.O., 9-9-4. Windy Ridge P.O. till 1915; descriptive.

Pluvius; lake, 87-23-4; Latin for "rainy."

Poboktan; pass, mountain and creek, Sunwapta river; pass and creek named by A. P. Coleman, 1892, from the big owls seen on the trees near the summit of the pass; *poboktan* is Stoney for "owl."

Pocahontas; P.O., 49-28-5 (1911); a coal mining village; after Pocahontas, coal mining town in Virginia, U.S.

Pocaterra; creek, 20-9-5 (1914); after George Pocaterra, Italian rancher in the foothills west of High river; he was one of the first to prospect the Kananaskis district for coal.

Poe; village, 49-16-4 (C.N.R. 1909); after Edgar Allan Poe (1809-49), United States novelist and poet.

Pollockville; P.O., 25-12-4 (1910); after R. Pollock, postmaster.

Pond House; trading post built by Peter Pond, 1778, on the right bank of Athabaska river, above the confluence of Embarras river and Athabaska river, 108-10-4.

Ponita; lake, 75-12-6; Cree word for "end"; the surveyors finished their work near the lake.

Ponoka; town, 43-25-4 (C.P.R. before July, 1893); Blackfoot Indian for "elk."

*Popes; peak, 10,376 feet, lat. 51° 24', long. 116° 18'; formerly called Boundary peak; after the late Hon. John Henry Pope, Minister of Agriculture, 1871-73 and 1878-85; Minister of Railways and Canals, 1885-89; name changed by Order in Council, 1887.

Poplar Grove; municipal district, southwest of Red Deer.

Porcupine; hills, lat. 49° 53', long. 114° 00'; on Palliser map, 1865; from resemblance of one of the hills, in outline, to a porcupine; the Blackfoot name *ky-es-kaghp-ogh-suy-iss*, means porcupine tail.

Portal; peak, 9,552 feet, lat. 51° 39', long. 116° 31', west of Bow lake; named by Thompson in 1916; descriptive of its position at the entrance to the valley.

Postill; lake, 37-21-4; after a settler; local name reported 1918.

Pothole; creek, St. Mary river, 21-7-4; from the appearance of a hole in the side of a hill.

Potts; creek, 89-10-4 (1924); after Cyril Potts, early homesteader, now Police Magistrate at McMurray.

Pouce-coupé; river; after a Beaver Indian chief who settled at Pouce-Coupé prairie with about 500 followers; his followers died of fever; the old man is said to have returned to Dunvegan and died there.

Prairie; bluff, 7,394 feet, lat. 49° 20', long. 114° 07'.

Prairie; creek, Clearwater river, 39-7-5; Prairie River on Arrowsmith map, 1859; in Cree *maskuta.*; in Stoney, *tin-dow wap-ta* (Tyrrell).

Prairie Creek; municipal district (1917).

Prairie; hill, 7,334 feet, lat. 50° 24', long. 114° 41', Highwood river.

Prairie; mountain, lat. 50° 54', long. 114° 48', Elbow river.

Prairieblood; coulee, 7-22-4; so named because in the Blood Indian reserve; the Indian name means "many ghosts river" (Steele).

Prentice; creek, North Saskatchewan river, 40-8-5; on Palliser map, 1865.

Prentiss; C.N.R. station, 39-26-4 (1914).

Prestville; village, 78-4-6 (1916); after B. J. Prest, Asst. Engineer on the E.D. & B.C. railway.

Prêtre (ile du); island, confluence of Peace with Slave river; French for Priest island; named by voyageurs with Father Faraud on his first visit, about 1851.

Pretty; hill, 46-20-4; translation of Cree *ka-mi-wa-sit is-pa-tin-ow* (Tyrrell).

Prevo; C.N.R. station, 39-1-5; formerly Norma

Priddis; P.O., 22-3-5 (1894); after Charles Priddis, postmaster.

Prime; creek, 50-27-5; after W. Prime, who located coal on the creek.

Primrose; lake, 67-1-4, Saskatchewan-Alberta boundary; surveyed on Primrose day, 19 April, 1909.

Primula; P.O., 56-5-4 (1913); probably after the primula or primrose.

Prince; lake, 43-28-4; visited by Hector, 1858; on Palliser maps, 1859.

Princess; C.P.R. station, 20-12-4 (1914); after Princess Patricia; the adjoining station is Patricia.

Progress; municipal district, north of Sullivan lake (1918); descriptive.

Prospect; mountain, lat. 52° 55′, long. 117° 24′, and creek, McLeod river, 46-23-5; the mountain was named in 1922 after the creek, which local name.

Prospect Valley; P.O., 45-2-4 (1910); descriptive.

Prospy; P.O., 8-9-4 (1911).

Protection; mountain, lat. 51° 25′, long. 116° 03′, east of Baker creek (1911); it shuts off an unusually beautiful valley from Baker Creek valley.

Provost; village, 39-2-4 (P.O. 1908); "provost" is the title applied to the chief magistrate of a Scottish town and is the equivalent of mayor in Canada.

Prow; mountain, lat. 51° 08′, long. 115° 54′; resembles the prow of a ship.

Ptarmigan; peak, 10,060 feet, lat. 51° 29′, long. 116° 07′ and lake; from the large numbers of ptarmigan that frequent the locality.

Ptolemy; mount, 9,234 feet, lat. 49° 33′, long. 114° 38′, and pass, lat. 49° 33′, long. 114° 41′; also creek, Crowsnest river; J. N. Wallace says that the peak and shoulders of the mountain resemble a man lying on his back and that the peak was named Mummy in 1900; later, it was changed to Ptolemy as having "a similar meaning and being more dignified."

Puffer; P.O., 39-10-4 (1908); after W. F. Puffer, Lacombe, formerly Member of the Legislative Assembly,

Pulpit; peak, 8,940 feet, lat. 51° 34′, long. 116° 22′; named by Thompson, 1898; descriptive.

Pulsatilla; mountain, 10,060 feet, lat. 51° 24′, long. 115° 59′ (1911); pulsatilla is a sub-generic name for one section of the genus Anemone.

Pulteney; C.P.R. station, 13-27-4 (1917-18).

Purple Springs; village, 10-14-4 (C.P.R. before July, 1893); after a spring in a coulee where purple flowers grow.

Puskeechkeeheewin; Indian reserve, 57-3-4; name of chief who was a noted gambler.

Puskwaskau; lake and river, 72-24-5; Cree Indian name meaning "dry grass."

*****Putnik**; mount, 9,500 feet, lat. 50° 39′, long. 115° 15′, Kananaskis river (1918); after late Field Marshal R. Putnik, commanding the Serbian army during the World war.

Pyramid; mountain, lat. 52° 57′, long. 118° 09′; descriptive; name given by Hector, 1859.

Pyriform; mountain, lat. 50° 31′, long. 114° 42′, Sheep river (1922); from its "pear shape."

Quadra; mountain, 10,410 feet, lat. 51° 17′, long. 116° 09′; it has four pinnacles.

Quarrel; P.O., 46-16-4; after a lake, now dry known in Cree, as *kekatomoki-chewonepekeh sakigan* or "quarrel spring lake;" an old Indian camping place where there were many quarrels between hunting parties (Steele).

Quartz; hill, 8,424 feet, lat. 51° 02′, long. 115° 46′.

Quéant; mountain, 10,200 feet, lat. 52° 0′ 50″, long. 117° 14′ (1920); after the village in France; captured by Canadian troops, 2 September, 1918.

Queen Elizabeth; mount, 9,349 feet, lat. 50° 43′, long. 115° 24′ (1918); after the Queen of Belgium.

Queenstown; village, 19-22-4; name given to the district in 1888 by Capt. Dawson, Manager, Canadian Pacific Colonization Co.

Quigley; creek, McLeod river, 50-23-5 (1925); after the McPherson & Quigley Lumber Co. who operate on the creek.

Quigley; A. & G.W.R. station, 81-6-4 (1917); after James N. Quigley, railway contractor.

Quincy; mount, 10,400 feet, lat. 52° 20′, long. 117° 40′, named by A. P. Coleman, 1892, after his brother, Lucius Quincy Coleman, rancher, Morley, Alberta; their mother (*née* Adams), was a relative of John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States.

Quirk; mount, lat. 50° 49′, long. 114° 41′, also creek, North branch of Sheep river; after J. Quirk, early settler.

Quorn; ranch, vicinity of 20-2-5; part of original lease to Fred Stimson, April, 1882; transferred to Charles Martin and associates, of Quorn, England, November, 1882; also called Sheep Creek ranch.

Racehorse; creek, Oldman river, 10-3-5; probably descriptive; has a swift current.

Radnor; C.P.R. station, 26-5-5 (1884); after Wilma, daughter of the 5th Earl of Radnor and wife of the 2nd Earl of Lathom.

Rae; mount, 10,160 feet, Misty range, east of Kananaskis lakes; named by Hector; after Sir John Rae (1813-93), Scottish explorer; in 1854 he brought back definite news of the loss of the Franklin expedition.

Raft; lake, 86-1-4; surveyors used a raft to cross it.

Rahab; E. D. & B.C.R. station, 78-1-6 (1916); after the biblical character.

Rainbow; P.O., 29-18-4 (1912).

Rainier; P.O., 16-16-4 (1911); after Rainier, Wash., U.S.

Rainy; hills, lat. 50° 30′, long. 11° 15′; in Blackfoot *sotaw-cheimequan*, the "Old Man" having been caught in the "rain" here.

Raley; village, 4-24-4 (C.P.R. 1902-7); after C. Raley, Lethbridge.

Ram; river, North Saskatchewan river, 39-10-5; Ram rivulet on David Thompson's map, 1814; probably after the male of the Rocky Mountain sheep.

*Ramparts (The); range, west of Amethyst lakes (1916); descriptive.

Ranching; P.O., 37-17-4 (1911); descriptive.

Ranchville; P.O., 7-5-4; "surrounded by ranches"; Peighan P.O. till 1913.

Ranfurly; village, 51-12-4 (C.N.R. 1905); after the 5th Earl of Ranfurly, Governor of New Zealand, 1897-9.

Raven; river, Red Deer river, 35-3-5; translation of the Cree name, *ka-ka-koo*; in Stoney, *kai-him-bu-wap-ta* (Tyrrell).

Raven; P.O., 36-4-5, and municipal district (1918); the North and South branch of Raven river traverse the municipal district and join at the post office.

Ravine; P.O., 54-9-5 (1911); the original site of the post office was in a ravine.

Ray; municipal district, northwest of Edmonton (1918).

Raymond; town, 6-20-4 (P.O. 1902); after the elder son of Jesse W. Knight, prominent Mormon citizen.

Rearville; P.O., 25-7-4 (1914).

Reco; P.O., 47-19-5 (1926); compound of first and last two letters of Reliance Coal Co.

Redan; mountain, lat. 53° 07′, long. 118° 11′ (1916); descriptive.

Redcap; mountain, 7,852 feet, lat. 52° 56′, long. 117° 05′, head of Pembina river; descriptive.

Redcliff; town, 13-6-4; refers to the red cliffs on the South Saskatchewan river.

Red Deer; river and lake, 43-21-4; translation of the Indian name, *was-ka-sioo* in Cree; *pa-chi-di* in Stoney (Tyrrell).

Red Deer; city; after the Red Deer river which traverses it; three miles west of the present city is a ford where the trail from the south to Edmonton crossed the river. Traffic north over the prairie greatly increased after the Canadian Pacific Railway reached Calgary in 1883 and, in the fall of that year, a stopping place and a trading post were erected at the Red Deer crossing. As time passed the word "crossing" dropped out of use. In December, 1884, a post office was opened. In 1891, the Calgary and Edmonton railway reached the Red Deer river; they laid out a townsite, three miles below the original settlement, and, after considerable discussion between the late James Ross, representing the railway company, and the late Rev. Leonard Gaetz, representing the early settlers, it was agreed to retain the name Red Deer for the new town.

Redearth; creek, Bow river, 26-13-5; from the red ochre found in places on its banks; formerly called "Vermilion"; name changed by G. M. Dawson to avoid duplication.

Redland; village, 27-22-4 (C.N.R. 1914); descriptive.

Red Lodge; P.O., 34-2-5 (1896); originally it was the name of the ranch of Colin Thomson, postmaster; ranch name suggested by proximity to Red Deer river.

Red Man; mount, 9,493 feet, lat. 50° 47′, long. 115° 32′ (1918); from the red colour of the rock, and in contrast to mount White Man.

*Redoubt; lake and mountain, 9,510 feet, lat. 51° 28′, long. 116° 06′, east of Corral creek; named by Wheeler in 1908, as the rock formation resembled a huge redoubt.

Red Star; P.O., 81-2-6 (1927); originally a school district name.

Redwater; river, North Saskatchewan river, 57-21-4; Vermillion river on David Thompson map, 1814; changed to avoid duplication.

Red Willow; village, 40-18-4 (P.O. 1903); Old Wives Creek of the maps is sometimes known as Red Willow creek.

Redwillow; river, 70-9-6.

*Reef; icefield, lat. 53° 08′, long. 119° 01′, east of mount Robson; the icefield is traversed by rock reefs.

Reid Hill; P.O., 16-23-4 (1906); after Orick A. Reid, postmaster.

Reist; P.O., 31-10-4 (1911); after E. B. Reist, postmaster.

Reliance; C.P.R. station, 10-16-4; after a coal mine owned by the Reliance Coal Co.

Reno; village, 81-20-5 (1915); presumably after Reno, Nevada, U.S., though there are other places of the name in the United States.

Replica; peak, west of Coronet peak, Maligne lake (1923); presumably it closely resembles another peak.

Resthaven; mountain, 10,253 feet, lat. 53° 27′, long. 119° 30′ (1925).

Restless; river, tributary to Rocky river in lat. 52° 48′, long. 117° 24′; the river frequently changes its course.

Retlaw; village, 12-17-4; P.O. changed from Barney, 1 September, 1913; Walter reversed; after Walter R. Baker; private secretary, 1874-78 to the Earl of Dufferin, then Governor General of Canada; afterwards assistant to the General Manager, Canadian Pacific Ry; later, Secretary, Canadian Pacific Ry.

*Rhondda; mount, 10,025 feet, lat. 51° 39′, long. 116° 41′ (1918); after Lord Rhondda, (1856-1918) who visited Canada, 1915.

Ribstone; lake and creek, Battle river, 45-1-4; on Palliser map, 1865; in Cree *as-sin-i-kos-pike-gan-it*; a large stone bears marks resembling a man's ribs (Tyrrell).

Ribstone; village, 43-2-4 (P.O. 1907); also municipal district (1913).

Rice; glacier; see Spring-Rice.

Richards; mount, lat. 49° 01′, long. 113° 56′ (1917); after Capt. (later, Admiral) G. R. Richards, R.N., second Commissioner, British Boundary Commission, Pacific to the Rockies; made hydrographic surveys of British Columbia coast, 1856-63.

Richardson; mount, 10,125 feet, lat. 51° 30′, long. 116° 07′, Red Deer river; named by Hector after Sir John Richardson (1787-1866); he was Surgeon and Naturalist in the Arctic expeditions of Franklin, 1819-22 and 1825-27; commanded a Franklin search expedition, 1848-49.

Richardson; river and lake, 108-7-4; after a member of a survey party.

Richdale; village, 30-12-4 (P.O. 1910), also municipal district; descriptive.

Ricinus; P.O., 36-7-5 (1913); Latin name of the castor-oil plant.

Ridge-between-the-rivers; ridge, 7-27-4; translation of Blackfoot name *sitoko-pawaghkway* (Nelson).

Ridgeclough; P.O., 46-1-4 (1912); after the farm, in Ontario, of W. B. Gordon, postmaster.

Rife; P.O., 60-8-4 (1910); given by P.O. Dept.

Riley; municipal district, south of Calgary (1918); after Senator Daniel E. Riley of High River.

Rimbey; village, 42-2-5 (1903); after the first three settlers, Rimbey Bros.

Rinard; P.O., 1-22-4 (1924); after Rinard, Illinois, former home of R. J. Miller, postmaster.

*Ringrose; peak, 10,755 feet, lat. 51° 21′, long. 116° 17°; named by S. E. S. Allen, 1894, after A. E. L. Ringrose, London, England, an extensive traveller in the Rockies.

Rio Grande; P.O., 70-12-6 (1919); "Grande," because in the Grande Prairie country; "rio" because of Red Willow "river," half a mile distant.

River Bend; C.N.R. station, 54-23-4; descriptive.

Riverbow; P.O., 15-16-4 (1909); descriptive.

Rivercourse; P.O., 47-1-4 (1907); because near Blackfoot coulee.

Riverton; P.O., 54-3-4 (1914).

Riviere Castor; P.O., 63-4-4 (1914); *see* Castor.

Riviere-Qui-Barre; P.O., 55-26-4 (1895); *see* Barre.

Robb; village, 49-21-5; Balkan P.O. till 1923; formerly Minehead.

*Robertson; mount, 10,400 feet, lat. 50° 44′, long. 115° 19′ (1918); after Gen. Sir Wm. Robertson, chief of Imperial General Staff at headquarters, till Feb. 1918.

Robertson; peak, lat. 49° 36′, long. 114° 19′, Crowsnest river.

Robertson; C.P.R. station (1917-19); after Private James Peter Robertson, V.C., 27th Batallion, Canadian Infantry; locomotive engineer; killed in World war, in November 1917, when his platoon was held up by a machine gun and uncut wire, he reached the machine gun, killed four of the crew and turned the gun on the remainder.

Robinson; village, 9-3-4 (C.N.R. 1920).

*Robson; pass, north of mount Robson (12,972 feet), the highest peak in the Rockies, which first mentioned by name in Milton and Cheadle *The North West Passage by Land*, London, 1865; it is possible that the reference is to Colin Robertson who served both North West Co. and Hudson's Bay Co. in Athabaska before and after 1815 and that François Decoigne, the fairhaired trader after whom the Yellowhead pass is named, who also served both the North West Co. and Hudson's Bay Co., and who was in charge at Jasper house in 1814, named it after his superior officer.

Roche; mount, lat. 49° 13′, long. 114° 01′ (1917); after Lieut. Roche, R.N., a member of the British Boundary Commission party, which surveyed and marked the boundary from the Pacific to the Rockies.

Rochester; village, 62-4-4 (C.N.R. 1912); after Herbert Rochester, Secretary to M. H. MacLeod, who was General Manager, Western Lines of the Canadian National Ry. from 1909 to 1915.

Rochfort Bridge; village, 57-8-5 (C.N.R. 1920); P.O. changed from Wanekville 1921; formerly Rockfort.

Rocky; buttes, 19-19 & 20-21; translation of Blackfoot name, *okotokskway* (Nelson).

Rocky; river, Athabaska river, 48-28-5; descriptive.

Rocky; mountains; in Cree, *as-sin-wati*; in Stoney, *ni-a-ha* (Tyrrell); in Blackfoot, *mis-tokis* (Nelson); viewed from the prairies, they present a great wall of rock; montagnes de Roche in Legardeur de St-Pierre's Journal, 1752; mountains of the bright Stones on Carver's map, 1778.

Rockyford; village, 26-3-4 (1914).

Rocky Mountain House; village, 39-7-5 (1912); in 1799, a North West Co. trading post was built on 39-8-5 on the north bank of the North Saskatchewan river 1¼ miles above the mouth of Clearwater river; in Blackfoot, *a-pastan* (Nelson); in Stoney, *ti-shi-a;* in Cree, *kai-ashas-sin-wati waska-igan* (Tyrrell).

Rocky Rapids; P.O. 49-7-5; and municipal district (1915); after rapids in the North Saskatchewan river, near the post office.

Rodino; P.O., 48-10-4 (1911); named by Post Office Dept.

Rollinson; P.O., 32-7-4 (1914); after Frank Rollinson, postmaster.

Rolly Point; P.O., 17-3-4 (1924); after school district.

Roma; E.D. & B.C. Ry. station, 83-22-5 (1922); after Stanley Roma Lamb, former Resident Engineer of the railway.

Romeo; lake, 58-6-5; also creek; after J. R. Romeo, early settler.

Ronalane; C.P.R. station, 13-12-4 (1914); after Major General Sir Ronald B. Lane; served in the Zulu war, 1879, Boer war, 1881 and the Egyptian war 1882; Lt.-Governor and Secretary, Chelsea Royal Hospital, 1905-9.

Ronan; P.O., 56-9-5 (1912); after Ronan, Montana.

Ronde (roche); 7,014 feet, lat. 53° 13′, long. 118° 01′; French for "round;" descriptive; mentioned by Grant in *Ocean to Ocean,* 1873.

Roros; P.O., 45-2-4 (1914); after Roros copper mine, Norway; it is a Norwegian settlement; or´ginally a school district name.

Rosalind; village, 44-17-4 (P.O. 1905).

Rose; mount, lat. 50° 42′, long. 114° 49′, Elbow river.

Rose; creek, North Saskatchewan river, 47-8-5.

Rosebeg; P.O., 10-6-4 (1911).

Rosebud; village, 27-21-4 and municipal district (1913); Grierson was the P.O. name till 1896.

Rosebud; river, Red Deer river, 28-19-4; in Cree *mis-sas-ka-too-mina* or serviceberry creek; in Stoney *mi-thaga-waptan* (Tyrrell); in Blackfoot *akokiniskway,* meaning "many rosebuds;" this is Edge Coal creek where Peter Fidler noticed coal, 1792, and Edge creek of Hector, 1858.

Rosedale; village, 27-19-4, Rosedale Station is the P.O. name; after Rosedale Colliery, an adjoining mine.

Roseglen; P.O. (1913); 15-3-4; there are no more than the usual amount of roses here.

Roselea; P.O., 59-6-5 (1913); after a place in England.

Rose Lynn; village, 28-12-4 (P.O. 1910); the ridge on which the post office is situated was covered with rose bushes.

Rosemary; village, 21-15-4 (C.P.R. 1914); after Rosemary Millicent, daughter of the 4th Duke of Sutherland, who acquired an extensive farm at Brooks.

Rosenheim; P.O., 37-2-4 (1909); also municipal district (1912); after a town in Bavaria, the former home of early settlers.

Rosevear; village, 54-5-5 (C.N.R. 1911); after J. M. Rosevear, Chief Clerk, Audit Department, Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.

Ross; creek, South Saskatchewan river, 12-5-4; after Roderick Ross, half breed Indian trader, who resided on the creek in 1875.

*Ross Cox; mount, 9,840 feet, lat. 52° 27′, long. 118° 01′ (1921); after Ross Cox, author of *The Columbia River,* London, 1832; he travelled east from Astoria across Athabaska pass in 1817.

Rossington; P.O., 60-1-5 (1910).

Rostrum; hill, lat. 52° 48′, long. 118° 18′ (1916).

Rosyth; village, 42-9-4 (C.P.R. 1909); after Rosyth, Scotland, famous naval base.

Round; lake, 53-6 & 7-5; on Palliser map, 1865.

Roundhill; village, 48-18-4; from a round hill 2 miles west (P.O. 1904).

Rowe; mount, 8,043 feet, lat. 49° 03′, long. 114° 03′ (1917); after Lieut. Rowe, R.E., surveying officer, British Boundary Commission, Lake of the Woods to the Rockies.

Rowley; village, 32-20-4 (C.N.R. 1911); after C. W. Rowley, Assistant General Manager, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto; formerly stationed in Calgary; P.O. 78-5-6 (1920); *see* Rycroft.

Roxana; E.D. & B.C.R. station, 78-20-5 (1915).

Royal; municipal district, southeast of Calgary (1918); descriptive.

Royal Park; P.O., 52-15-4 (1921); descriptive.

Roycroft; P.O., 78-5-6 (1920); *see* Rycroft.

Roydale; P.O., 57-7-5 (1908).

Ruby; mountain, lat. 52° 46′, long. 117° 06′, and creek, Cardinal river; after red strata in it.

Ruby; ridge, lat. 49° 05′, long. 114° 00′ (1915); after the beds of bright red shale near its summit.

Rumsey; village, 32-21-4 (1911); after R. A. Rumsey, Assistant General Manager, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

Rundle; mount, 9,338 feet, between Bow and Spray rivers; named by Hector, 1859, after Rev. Robert Terrill Rundle, Methodist missionary to the Indians of the North West, 1840-48; the minutes of Council of the Hudson's Bay Co., 1843, provide that a "commissioned gentleman's allowance" be paid to him; the name is on the Palliser Expedition map, 1859.

Russell; lake, 93-12-5 (1915); after John Russell, D.L.S.

Russell; mount, lat. 52° 49′, long. 117° 10′ and creek, Cardinal river (1925), after Thos. Russell, pioneer prospector.

Rusylvia; P.O., 53-6-4 (1912); combination of Latin words to represent "wooded country."

Rycroft; village, 78-5-6; after R. H. Rycroft, local Justice of the Peace; Roycroft is the P.O. name; till 1920 it was Spirit River.

Ryley; village, 50-17-4 (C.N.R. 1909); after G. U. Ryley, sometime Land Commissioner, Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.

Sabine; C.N.R. station, 38-19-4.

Sacred Heart; P.O., 57-13-4 (1903).

Saddle; lake, 58-12-4, and Cree Indian reserve; in Cree, *unechekeskwapewin*, or "dark objects sitting on the ice"; once upon a time the Indians could find no buffalo and were forced to cut holes in the ice and angle for fish and could be seen all over the lake (Erasmus).

Saddle; mountain, 7,983 feet, lat. 51° 24′, long. 116° 12′, south of lake Louise; on S. E. S. Allen map, 1894; from its shape, somewhat resembling a saddle.

Sage; creek, 1-2-4; probably after the sage bush.

Sage; mountain, 7,769 feet, lat. 49° 11′, long. 114° 10′, Castle river; probably after the sage brush found in sub-arid districts.

St. Albert; town, 54-25-4; after Father Albert Lacombe; the name dates from 14 January, 1861, when Bishop Taché chose the spot for a mission and staked off a church site.

St. Albert Trail; P.O., Edmonton (1924).

St. Ann; lake, 54-3-5; Manito lake of David Thompson; St. Ann on Palliser map; the name dates from 1844, when Rev. Jean Baptiste Thibault founded a mission here.

St. Bride; mount, 10,875 feet, south of mount Douglas, at headwaters of Red Deer river (1916); after the patron saint of the Douglas family.

St. Edouard; P.O., 58-8-4 (1909); the first two settlers were Edouard Cote and Edouard Labrie; St. Edouard was the church name before the first post office was opened.

St. Eloi; mountain, lat. 49° 20', long. 114° 29' (1917); after the village south of Ypres, Belgium, where the Canadian troops fought, 1916.

*****St. Julien;** mountain, 10,140 feet, lat. 51° 50', long. 117° 01' (1920); after the village about 3 miles northeast of Ypres, where the Canadian troops fought from 24 April to 4 May, 1915.

St. Kilda; P.O., 1-12-4 (1911); probably after St. Kilda, island, Hebrides, Scotland.

St. Lina; P.O., 61-10-4 (1912), also municipal district (1918); said to have been named after a relative of L. Mageau, postmaster.

St. Mary; river, Oldman river; in Blackfoot, *pa-toxiapis-kun*, "banks damming the river." (Dawson.)

St. Michael; P.O., 55-18-4 (1923); after the local church.

St. Nicholas; peak, 9,616 feet, lat. 51° 38', long. 116° 38' (1908), southwest of Bow lake; from a striking rock-formation on the side of the peak that resembles Santa Claus.

St. Paul des Métis; village, 58-9-4; established about 1894 by Father Lacombe and others as a half-breed (*métis*) settlement.

St. Piran; mount, 8,691 feet, lat. 51° 25½', long. 116° 15', west of Lake Louise railway station; on S. E. S. Allen map, 1894; named by Wilcox after St. Piran, Liggan bay, Cornwall, England, the birthplace of W. J. Astley, sometime Manager of Lake Louise chalet.

St. Vincent; P.O., 60-9-4, and municipal district (1918); Denisville P.O. till 1918.

Sakayo; lake, 67-15-4; Indian for "blackbird."

Sakwatanau; river, Athabaska river, 60-12-5.

*****Salient;** mountain, 9,220 feet, lat. 53° 03', long. 118° 42' (1923); descriptive.

Salter; creek, Cataract river, 15-5-5; named by Dr. G. M. Dawson, 1884, after his packer, a Scotch half-breed, residing on the Stoney reserve, Morley, Alta.

Samson; lake and Cree Indian reserve, 43-23-4; the reserve named after Chief Samson; name of lake changed from Battle River lake to avoid duplication with Battle lake in 46-2-3.

Samson; peak, 10,091 feet, Maligne lake (1911); named by Mrs. Schaffer after a Stoney Indian, Samson Beaver, who drew a map that enabled her to find Maligne lake.

Sampsonton; P.O., 29-3-5 (1906); after Arthur Sampson, postmaster.

Sand; hills, South Saskatchewan river; descriptive.

Sand; river, Beaver river, 62-7-4.

Sandstone; C.P.R. station, 21-1-5 (1907); from sandstone quarries here.

Sangudo; village, 56-7-5 (P.O. 1912); contraction of Santa Gudo, name submitted by residents, said to be names of two United States towns, Santa and Gudo (Guda).

Santé (lac); lake, 56-11-4.

Sarbach; mount, Mistaya river, North Saskatchewan river; named by Collie, 1897, after Peter Sarbach, first Swiss guide in Canada; with G. P. Baker and J. N. Collie, he made a first ascent in 1897.

Sarcee; butte and Indian reserve, west of Calgary (1882); after the Sarcee or Sarsi, an Indian tribe of the Athapascan family.

Sarrail; P.O., 66-18-4 (1916), and mount, 10,400 feet, lat. 50° 35', long. 115° 10' (1918); after Gen. M. Sarrail, noted French officer in the World war.

Saskatchewan; mountain, 10,964 feet, lat. 52° 06', long. 117° 06', headwaters of North Saskatchewan river; on Collie map, 1899; after the Saskatchewan river, which, from the Cree name, *kis-is-ska-tche-wan*, signifying "swift current."

Saskatoon; hill, 72-9-6, and lake, 72-8-6; after the saskatoon berry, used in making buffalo pemmican.

Saskatoon; mountain, lat. 49° 40', long. 114° 29'.

Saulteux; railway station and river, Lesser Slave river, 72-3-5; a variant name of the Chippewa Indians, an Algonquian tribe who formerly occupied both shores of lakes Huron and Superior, present Minnesota and part of North Dakota.

Saunders; creek, 40-13-5, and village, 40-12-5; after B. J. Saunders, D.L.S., who surveyed the 11th base line in 1908.

Saunders West; P.O., 40-13-5.

Saurian; mountain, 9,896 feet, lat. 53° 27', long. 119° 36', Jackpine river (1925); the summit resembles the back of a prehistoric monster.

Sawback; range, lat. 51° 15', long. 115° 45', north of Bow river; also Sawback, C.P.R. station, 25-13-5; the range was named by Hector from the vertical beds of grey limestone that form the serrated peaks of the range.

Sawdy; P.O., 67-23-4 (1913); after W. E. Sawdy, postmaster.

Sawridge; Cree Indian reserve, 72-4-5 (1912).

Scabby; butte, 11-23-4; translation of Blackfoot *api-kmmikway* (Nelson); on account of the number of rocks which are scattered over the surface it looks scabby from a distance.

Scandia; P.O., 15-15-4 (1924); a Scandinavian settlement.

Scapa; village, 33-14-4; after Scapa Flow, Orkney Islands, Scotland, British naval base during the World War.

*Scarp; mountain, lat. 52° 38', long. 118° 21' (1922); descriptive of its "steepness."

Scarpe; mountain, lat. 49° 13', long. 114° 24' (1917); after river flowing through Arras, France; Canadian troops fought on the Scarpe in 1917 and 1918.

Schuler; village, 16-1-4 (P.O. 1910); after N. B. Schuler, postmaster.

Scollard; village, 34-20-4 (1911).

Scope; C.P.R. station, 13-14-4 (1913-14).

Scotfield; village, 30-10-4 (1914).

Scotford; C.N.R. station, 55-21-4; after the Hon. Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan and the Hon. A. C. Rutherford, Premier of Alberta.

*Scott; mount, 10,826 feet, lat. 52° 27′, long. 118° 03′; suggested by G. E. Howard, 1914, after Captain Scott, Commander of the British Antarctic Expedition, who died 1913.

Scovil; creek, Brulé lake, 50-27-5; after a prospector who discovered coal here.

Scrimger; mount, 9,000 feet, lat. 50° 15′, long. 114° 46′ (1918); after Capt. F. A. C. Scrimger, V.C., M.D., 14th Battalion, C.E.F.; on 25 April, 1915, when in charge of an advanced dressing station near Ypres, he directed, under heavy fire, the removal of the wounded and personally carried a wounded officer to safety; during very heavy fighting, 22 and 25 April, he displayed, day and night, the greatest devotion among the wounded.

Seba Beach; village, 53-5-5 (Seba P.O., 1907).

Sedalia; P.O., 31-5-4 (1911); after Sedalia, Missouri, former home of early settlers.

Sedgewick; village, 44-12-4 (C.P.R. 1906); after late Hon. Robert Sedgewick, Puisne Judge, Supreme Court, Ottawa.

Seebe; C.P.R. station, 24-8-5; Cree Indian for "river;"it is near the Bow river.

Seenum; lake, 61-12-4; after James Seenum, Cree Indian chief; *see* Pakan.

Seibert; lake, 66-9-4 (1918); after F. V. Seibert, D.L.S., who explored a very large area in the north and who subdivided this particular township.

Sentinel; village, 8-5-5 (1905-09).

Sentinel; mountain, above junction of Cline and North Saskatchewan rivers; descriptive of its isolated position.

Sentinel; peak, lat. 50° 16′, long. 114° 28′, descriptive of its isolated position.

Sentry; mountain, 7,988 feet, lat. 49° 37′, long. 114° 38′, south of Crowsnest lake; descriptive of its isolated position.

Serenity; mountain, 10,573 feet, lat. 52° 24′, long. 118° 01′ (1921); descriptive.

Serviceberry; creek, Rosebud river, 27-22-4; after the service berry of the plains.

Seven Persons; river and village, 11-7-4; translation of the Blackfoot name of the river *ki-tsuki-a-tapi* (Dawson).

Sexsmith; village, 73-6-6 (1913); after David Sexsmith, "old timer"; formerly Benville.

Shadow; lake; lat. 51° 09′, long. 115° 58′, Redearth creek; descriptive.

Shalka; P.O., 56-14-4 (1911); after Matt Shalka, postmaster.

Shaftesbury; settlement, Peace river, above junction with Smoky river; hereabouts was the site of the post where Alex. Mackenzie wintered, 1792-3.

Shandro; P.O., 57-17-4 (1905); after Andrew Shandro, postmaster.

Shanks; lake, 1-21-4; after late Thos. Shanks, D.L.S., Assistant Director General of Surveys.

Shark; mount, lat. 50° 50′, long. 115° 25′, Spray river (1922); after a destroyer which was sunk in the battle of Jutland.

Sharp (The); hill, lat. 51° 15′, long. 113° 59′; descriptive.

Sharples; C.P.R. station, 29-22-4 (1922-23): after John Sharples, railway fireman, Saskatoon, who won the D.C.M. during the World War.

Sharrow; C.P.R. station, 22-2-4 (1914); a title of a story by Baroness Von Hutton.

Shaver; river, Primrose lake (1909); after P. A. Shaver, D.L.S.

Shaw; C.N.R. station, 48-22-5; after R. L. Shaw, Member of the Legislative Assembly, formerly of Stettler.

Sheep; river, Highwood river, 20-28-4, "Itou-kai-you" on David Thompson's map, 1814; "Itukaiup or Sheep" on Arrowsmith map, 1859; so named because a favourite haunt of the Rocky Mountain sheep or bighorn.

Sheep Creek; municipal district, south of Calgary (1918).

Sheerness; village, 29-12-4 (1910); probably after Sheerness, seaport, Kent, Eng.

Sheol; mountain, 9,108 feet, lat. 51° 23′, long. 116° 13′, south of lake Louise; named by S. E. S. Allen, 1894, from the gloomy appearance of valley at the base; previously called Devil's Thumb; name changed to avoid confusion with Devil's Head and similar names.

Shepard; village 23-29-4 (C.P.R. 1884); also municipal district (1918); after Shepard, of Langdon and Shepard, railway contractors; Langdon and Shepard are neighbouring stations.

Shepenge; P.O., 56-13-2 (1911).

Shiningbank; hills and lake, 57-15-5; the name refers to the yellow clay bank of the hills from which dirt and stones keep falling; they shine like gold in the sun and are visible for miles.

Shoal Creek; P.O., 61-2-5 (1915).

Shonts; C.N.R. station, 50-18-4 (1909); after T. P. Shonts, Chief Engineer of the Panama canal.

Shorncliffe; lake, 40-6-4 and creek, Ribstone creek, 40-6-4; after the Canadian military camp, Kent, England.

Shouldice, village, 20-22-4; after James Shouldice, original owner of townsite; died 1925.

Shovel; pass, Maligne range, from Athabaska river to Maligne lake; name suggested by Mrs. Schaffer, who found snow shovels in the pass.

Shunda; creek, North Saskatchewan river, 40-13-5 (1912); Stoney Indian for "mire"; Mire creek on Palliser map, 1859; descriptive of the ford where the trail crosses it.

Sibbald; creek, 24-7-5; after Frank Sibbald, nearby rancher, son of Andrew Sibbald, who settled near Morley in 1875.

Sibbald; village, 28-1-4 (P.O. 1912).

Sidcup; P.O., 46-3-4 (1913); probably after Sidcup, Kent, Eng.

Sideview; P.O., 61-11-4.

Sidney; creek, 68-14-5; after Sidney Parnall, Edmonton, member of a survey party.

Siffleur; mountain and river, North Saskatchewan river; named by Hector after the siffleur or whistling marmot.

Sifton; municipal district, east of Ribstone creek; (1912); probably after Hon. A. L. Sifton, sometime Premier of Alberta and Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Alberta.

Signal; mount, lat. 52° 52′, long. 117° 59′ (1916); there is a telephone near the summit.

Silver Heights; P.O., 38-9-4 (1923); after Lord Strathcona's residence near Winnipeg.

Silverhorn; mountain, lat. 51° 46′, long. 116° 30′, north of Bow lake; descriptive of its snow covered summit.

Silverwood; P.O., 77-5-6 (1926); after school district.

*Simon; peak, 10,899 feet, lat. 52° 39′, long. 118° 19′; a peak of Mt. Fraser; after Simon Fraser (see Fraser).

Simonette; river, Smoky river, 71-2-6.

Sinclair; lake, 74-12-6; after Tom Sinclair, Grande Prairie, member of a survey party.

Simons Valley; P.O., 26-2-5 (1907); after W. E. Simons, postmaster.

*Simpson; pass, lat. 51° 05′, long. 115° 49′; after Sir George Simpson (1792-1860), for many years Governor-in-chief of Ruperts Land and head of the Hudson's Bay Co. in Canada.

Sinking; lake, 59 & 60-6-4.

Sion; P.O., 57-1-5 (1904); biblical name.

Sirdar; mountain, 9,198 feet, lat. 52° 56′, long. 117° 48′ (1916); because of its prominence.

*Sir Douglas; mount, 117,74 feet, lat. 50° 43½′, long. 150° 20′ (1918); this may be the mountain named Robinson by Capt. Palliser; after Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, K.T., G.C.B., Commander in Chief of the British Armies in France, later Earl Haig of Bemersyde; died 30 January, 1928.

Sir James; glacier, mount Outram; *see* Outram mount.

Sittingstone; lake, 41-21-4; probably a translation of the Indian name.

Skaro; P.O., 57-19-4; after K. H. Skaro, postmaster, a Norwegian.

Skene; mount, 10,100 feet, lat. 51° 46′ long. 116° 51′ (1920); after Peter Skene Ogden, fur trader.

Skiff; village, 6-14-4; the townsite streets are named after parts of a small boat or skiff, thus, Bow avenue, Stern avenue, Rudder street, Tiller street.

Skoki; mountain, lat. 51° 32′, long. 116° 03′, and valley; named in 1911; Porter says that it is the Indian name signifying "marsh" or "swamp."

Slate; mountains, Bow river; from the slaty rock composing them.

Slave; river; after the Etchareottine Indians, named *awokanak* or "slaves" by the Crees from their timid disposition; *etchareottine* means "people dwelling in the shelter"; this name, under the form Iotchyniny, is applied to the river on the Peter Pond map, 1790.

Slave Lake; village, 72-5-5; Sawridge till 1922; it is near Lesser (*q.v.*) Slave

Slawa; P.O., 54-8-4 (1912); from the Russian for "praise."

Slide Out; on the Belly river; where the whisky traders "slid out" when the mounted police came into the country (Maclean, *Canadian Savage Folk*); in Blackfoot, *eh-pit-seht-zoaskoi*, "point of timber running out" (Nelson).

Smet, De; *see* De Smet.

Smith; village, 71-1-5 (1914); after W. R. Smith, former General Manager of the E.D. & B.C. railway; the P.O. name is Mirror Landing.

Smith; creek, Blackstone river, 42-19-5; after one of the men employed when staking coal claims in the vicinity.

Smith-Dorrien; mount, 10,300 feet, lat. 50° 44′, long. 115° 17′ (1918); after Gen. Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, in command of 2nd Army, B.E.F., 1915-16.

Smoky; lake, 59-18-4; translation of Cree name, *kaskapatau sakigan*.

Smoky Lake; village, 59-17-4 (C.N.R. 1920), and municipal district (1918).

Smoky; river, 83-22-5, Peace river; translation of Indian name, which after smouldering beds of coal in the river banks; in Cree, *kas-ka-pi-te*; in Stoney, *swo-da* (Tyrrell).

Smoky River; P.O., 72-3-6.

Smuts; mount, 9,600 feet, lat. 50° 48′, long. 115° 23′ (1918); after Gen. J. C. Smuts, in command of British troops in Africa, 1916-17.

Snake; hills, lat. 53° 56′, long. 11° 48′, north of North Saskatchewan river; on Arrowsmith map, 1859; in Cree, *kinapikuchachltenau*, referring to an Indian tradition about the hills.

Snake; lake, 39-3-5; translation of Cree name, *kinapik*; in Stoney, *mnohemna* (Tyrrell).

Snake-Indian; river, Athabaska river, 48-28-5; on Palliser map, 1865; after a tribe of Snake Indians who were treacherously exterminated by the Assiniboines.

Snaring; river, Athabaska river, 46-1-6, also C.N.R. station; on Palliser map, 1865; Snare Indian on David Thompson's map, 1814; Hector says: "after a tribe of Indians that at one time lived here, dwelling in holes dug the ground, and subsisting on animals which they captured with snares of green hide, in which manner they used to kill the big-horn, small deer and even moose."

Sniatyn; P.O., 57-16-4; after a town in Galicia from which settlers came; changed 1907 from Hunka, which name given, 1902.

Snipe; hills, lat. 53° 53′, long. 111° 50′, south of North Saskatchewan river.

Snipe; lake, 71-19-5.

*****Snow Dome**; mountain, 11,340 feet, lat. 52° 11′, long. 117° 19′ (1899); descriptive.

Sobor; municipal district, northwest of Lloydminster (1918); Russian for "council."

Social Plains; P.O., 20-2-4 (1915); originally a school district name, chosen to express the sociable character of the settlers.

Soda; lake, 55-14-4 (1893) a shallow lake having soda content.

Soda Lake; P.O., 55-14-4 (1903).

Sofa; mountain, 8,268 feet, lat. 49° 02′, long. 113° 46′; descriptive of the outline.

Solitaire; mountain, 10,800 feet, lat. 51° 45′, long. 116° 50′ (1920); descriptive of its position at centre of Conway glacier.

Solomon; C.N.R. station, 50-27-5 (1915).

Somme; brook, lat. 49° 27′, long. 114° 22′, Carbondale river; after river near battlefront, France, where Canadian troops fought 1916 and 1918.

Sounding; lake and creek, 37-4-4; in Blackfoot *oghta-kway* (Nelson); in Cree, *ni-pi-kap-hit-i-kwek* "sounding water" (Tyrrell); the Indian tradition is that an eagle with a snake in its claws flew out of the lake making a rumbling noise like thunder.

Sounding Creek; municipal district (1912).

Sounding Lake; P.O., 36-4-4.

Southesk; mount, 10,100 feet, lat. 52° 41′, long. 117° 11′ 31″, river and C.P.R. station, 19-16-4 (1884); after James (Carnegie), 9th Earl of Southesk (1827-1905); he described his travels in western Canada in 1859 in *Saskatchewan and the Rocky Mountains*, 1875.

Southesk Cairn; hill, 8,330 feet, lat. 52° 45′, long. 117° 13′, head of Medicine-tent river; "Southesk's Cairn" on map, 1875; climbed by Southesk (*q.v.*) 1859.

South Ferriby; P.O., 54-2-4 (1913); after South Ferriby, village, Lincolnshire, Eng., the former home of the postmaster's wife.

South Kootenay; pass; *see* Kootenay.

South Saskatchewan; river; "Bow River" on David Thompson's map, 1814; *see* Saskatchewan.

Sparrowhawk; mount, lat. 50° 56′, long. 115° 16′, Kananaskis river (1922); after a destroyer engaged in the battle of Jutland.

Speddin; village, 59-12-4 (C.N.R. 1920); Cache Lake P.O. till 1923.

Spennymoor; P.O., 24-4-4 (1914); name suggested by settlers from Spennymoor parish, Durham, Eng.

Spionkop; ridge, 8,020 feet, lat. 49° 13′, long. 114° 03′; after the battle in South African war.

Spotted; lake, 40-22-4; in Cree, *mahsenasou sakigan*, from the "spots" of open water and rushes.

Sprague; mount, 8,300 feet, lat. 53° 44′, long. 119° 47′ (1925); after D. D. Sprague, Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. engineer, who explored in the region in 1906.

Spray; mountains, lat. 50° 45′, long. 115° 18′, lake and river, Bow river; name originally applied to the river, which from "spray" from falls in the Bow river, near its mouth.

Spirit River; village, 78-6-6, and municipal district (1916).

Spirit; river, Saddle river, below Dunvegan.

Spring; hill, 20-17-4.

Springbank; municipal district (1918), west of Calgary; first given as a school district name about 1887-89 because of the numerous springs breaking out in the sides of lesser coulees all over the district; practically all the early settlers located near the springs.

Springburn; E.D. & B.C.R. station, 80-19-5 (1915).

Spring Coulee; village, 4-23-4 (1902); a coulee with numerous springs.

Spring Creek; P.O., 55-15-4 (1926); after a nearby creek which flows only in the "spring."

Springdale; P.O., 44-2-5 (1906); from springs in the vicinity.

Spring Lake; P.O., 44-15-4 (1904); from a small lake formerly known as Never-go-dry lake.

Springpark; P.O., 57-6-4 (1913); a spring runs through the settlement.

Spring Point; P.O., 9-29-4 (1904).

*****Spring-Rice**; mount, 10,745 feet, lat. 52° 01′, long. 117° 14′ (1920); after the late Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador to United States; died 14 February, 1918; mount Bryce, commemorating an earlier ambassador, rises on the opposite side of the valley.

Springridge; P.O., 6-28-4; on a ridge with many springs.

Sprucefield; P.O., 60-19-4 (1913); from spruce trees in the vicinity.

Spruce Grove; village, 53-27-4 (P.O. 1894), also municipal district.

Spurfield; village, 72-2-5 (1926).

Spy; hill, lat. 51° 01′, long. 113° 46′; in Blackfoot, *sah-a-misapi*.

Stainsleigh; P.O., 40-2-4 (1907); after Hugh Stainsleigh, postmaster.

Stair; C.P.R. station, 13-7-4 (1884); after the Stair Ranching Co., which after the Earl of Stair, a shareholder in it.

*****Stairway**; peak, 9,840 feet, lat. 51° 48′, long. 116° 47′ (1918); descriptive.

Standard; village, 25-22-4 (C.P.R. 1911); probably refers to the flag, Royal Standard.

Standing; hill, South Saskatchewan river, 14-5-4.

Stand Off; P.O., 6-25-4 (1896); A. Staveley Hill says that it "has its name from the fact that [here] in the earlier days Wachter and two or three of his comrades had 'stood off' the United States police, who had come up to serve some process, under the impression that it was south of the boundary line. The word implies the resistance which had been offered;" *see* Staveley.

Stanger; P.O., 55-6-5 (1911); after the postmaster's former home in England.

Stanmore; village, 30-11-4 (P.O. 1913); probably after Stanmore (Great Stanmore), Middlesex, Eng.

Staplehurst; P.O., 51-1-4 (1910) after Staplehurst, village, Kent, England, the former home of H. C. Rawle, postmaster.

Star; P.O., 56-19-4.

Starland; municipal district, northwest of Calgary (1912).

Stauffer; P.O., 37-5-5 (1907); also municipal district (1918;) after C. H. Stauffer from Idaho who opened a store on the post office site in 1906.

Staveley; town, 14-27-4 (C.P.R. before July, 1893); after Alexander Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P., Judge Advocate of the Fleet, who organized the Oxley ranch in 1882, naming it after his residence Oxley Manor, Wolverhampton, and visited the district in 1881-2-3-4; author of *From Home to Home*, 1884; died 1905; *see* Oxley.

Steepbank; river, Athabaska river, 92-10-4; descriptive.

Steeper; C.N.R. station, 48-22-5 (1913).

Sterco; village, 47-20-5; compound of the words Sterling Collieries mine; formerly Basing.

Sterling; municipal district, southeast of Camrose (1912).

Stettin; P.O., 56-1-5 (1913); after Stettin, Germany, former home of H. Libke, postmaster.

Stettler; town, 39-19-4; after Carl Stettler, born near Berne, Switzerland, 1861; came to U.S., 1887; came to Alberta 1903; prior to 1906, the settlement was known as Blumenau after a German colony in Brazil.

Steveville; C.N.R. station and P.O., 22-12-4 (1910); after Stephen Hall, postmaster.

Stewart; cañon, Cascade river, north of Banff; after George A. Stewart, D.L.S., late Superintendent of Rocky Mountains Park.

Stewart; municipal district, west of Grassy Island lake (1912); after Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, formerly Premier of Alberta.

Stewartfield; P.O., 58-5-5 (1919); after birthplace of Earl Haig's mother, who was a daughter of Hugh Veitch of Stewartfield, Aberdeenshire, Scot.

Stimson; creek, 17-2-5 (1896); after Major Fred Stimson, for many years, resident manager of "Bar-U" ranch (North West Cattle Co.) which held leases in 18-2 & 3-5, part of which was leased to Stimson in April, 1882.

Stirling; village and lake, 6-19-4 (1899); after J. A. Stirling, Managing Director of the Trusts, Executors and Securities Corporation, of London, England; this corporation had large holdings in the Alberta Railway and Coal Co.

Stobart; C.P.R. station, 22-23-4 (1906); after F. W. Stobart & Co., early traders.

Stockland; municipal district, south of Calgary (1918); descriptive; it is a ranching country.

Stocks; municipal district, Battle river (1917); after John Stocks, sometime Deputy Minister of Public Works, Alberta; died 1917.

Stolberg; C.N.R. station, 40-13-5; probably after Stollberg, Saxony, Germany.

Stonelaw; P.O., 33-18-4 (1913); named by John Watts after his former home, Stonelaw, Scotland.

Stonepile; hill, 27-12-4; descriptive.

Stoney; Indian reserve, 26-7-5; after the Stoney or Assiniboine Indians.

Stoney Squaw; mountain, 6,130 feet, lat. 51° 12′, long. 115° 34′, near Banff; named prior to 1884.

Stony; creek, North Saskatchewan river, 56-7-4; translation of Cree name *ka-as-sin-is-kak* (Tyrrell).

Stonyplain; town, 52-1-5 and Cree Indian reserve; the origin of the name is generally attributed to the region having been the former camping place of the Stoney Indians, but Hector under date 10 January, 1858, says that the plain "well deserves the name from being covered with boulders which are rather rare in general in this district or country."

Stoppington; P.O., 29-10-4 (1910); after Louisa E. Stopp, postmistress.

Storm; mountain, 10,332 feet, lat. 51° 12′, long. 116° 00′, west of Twin lakes; named by G. M. Dawson, in 1884, after the numerous storm clouds seen on its summit.

Storm; creek, Highwood river; there was a very heavy rainfall while Dr. G. M. Dawson was camped on the stream in 1884.

Stornham; C.P.R. station, 10-8-4; after Stornham castle, England.

Stowe; C.P.R. station, 8-26-4; after Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

Strachan; mount, lat. 50° 23′, long. 114° 50′; after Lieut. Henry Strachan, V.C., Fort Garry Horse; in November, 1917, during the World war, he led a squadron through the enemy line of machine guns; then, led the charge on the enemy battery, killing seven gunners with his sword.

Strachan; P.O., 38-8-5; called Vetchland, because of abundance of wild vetch, till 1900, when renamed after David Gordon Strachan, killed in World war.

Strahan; mount, 9,960 feet, lat. 51° 47′, long. 116° 50′ (1920); after Dr. Aubrey Strahan, Director, Geological Survey of Great Britain.

Strangmuir; C.P.R. station, 22-25-4 (1914); after the residence of General T. Bland Strange, of Military Colonization Ranch; General Strange commanded the Alberta column in the rebellion of 1885; died in England, 1925.

Strathcona; village, 52-24-4 (1899), now annexed to Edmonton; also municipal district (1918); after Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada in London, England, 1896 till death in 1914, and Governor of the Hudson's Bay Co.

Strathmore; town, 24-25-4 (C.P.R. 1884); after Claude Bowes-Lyon, 13th Earl of Strathmore (1824-1904).

Strawberry; creek, North Saskatchewan river, 50-1-5; translation of Cree name, *a-te-min* (Tyrrell).

Streamstown; P.O., 51-2-4 (1906) also municipal district, (1912) named by Rev. R. Smith after Streamstown, Westmeath, Ireland.

Stretton; creek, 51-3-4; the earliest settler came from Stretton, Cheshire, Eng.

Strome; village, 45-15-4; Knollton P.O. till 1906; probably after Strome Ferry, village, Ross and Cromarty, Scot.

Strong Creek; P.O., 83-23-6; after a salt creek runs through the district.

Stry; P.O., 58-13-4 (1910); after a town in Poland, former home of early settlers.

Stubno; P.O. 52-10-4 (1921); after Stubno, Poland, former home of M. Stepanick, postmaster.

Sturgeon; lake, 71-23-5.
Sturgeon Lake; Cree Indian reserve.

Sturgeon; river, North Saskatchewan river, 55-22-4, also municipal district (1918); Sturgeon rivulet on David Thompson map, 1814; Red Willow or Sturgeon R. on Arrowsmith's map, 1859; in Cree, *mi-koo-oo-pow*, "Red Willow "creek (Tyrrell); from the abundance of sturgeon caught in the river.
Sturgeonville; P.O., 56-21-4 (1904).

Stutfield; peak, 11,320 feet, lat. 52° 15′, long. 117° 24′, Sunwapta river (1899); after Hugh E. M. Stutfield, member of the English Alpine Club; joint author, with Collie, of *Climbs and Explorations in the Canadian Rockies*.

Styal; village, 53-8-5 (C.N.R. 1911); Imrie P.O. till 1919; probably after Styal, village, Cheshire, England.

Success; municipal district, west of Sullivan lake (1912); the settlers who gave the name have returned to the United States, presumably successful.

Sucker Creek; Cree Indian reserve, 75-14-5 (1904).

Suffield; village, 14-9-4 (C.P.R. 1884); after Charles Harbord, 5th Baron Suffield (1830-1914); married, 1854, Cecilia Annetta, sister of Edward, 1st Lord Revelstoke, who assisted in financing the Canadian Pacific railway.

Sugar City; municipal district, south of Raymond (1923); sugar is manufactured in the district.

Sugden; P.O., 62-10-4 (1916); after D. S. Sugden, postmaster.

Sullivan; creek, Highwood river, 18-3-5 (1896); after a settler on it; "the Indian name is *makkoye* or wolf creek" (Stimson).

Sullivan; mount, southeast of Mt. Lyell, North Saskatchewan river and lake, 36-15-4; on Palliser map, 1859; the Cree name of the lake is *ka-ki-no-ka-mak* (Tyrrell); after John W. Sullivan, Secretary, Palliser expedition, 1857-1859.

Sullivan Lake; P.O., 35-13-4 (1909), and municipal district (1912).

Sulphur; mountain, 8,040 feet, south of Banff; from sulphur hot springs at its base.

Sulphur Springs; P.O., 42-2-4 (1913).

Summerview; P.O., 7-29-4 (1904); enjoys warm southern exposure at southern end of the Porcupine hills.

Sunalta; C.P.R. station, near Calgary (1920); compound of "Sunny" and "Alberta."

Sundance; creek and pass, Bow river; creek so named because near the scene of numerous sun dances.

Sundance; P.O., 52-2-5; changed in 1923 from Little Volga; Sundance has no particular meaning, but was thought to be more or less in keeping with the Indian names in the vicinity.

Sundial; butte, Little Bow river, 13-21-4; in Blackfoot, *onoka-katzi* (Nelson); there is here a cairn with concentric circles and radiating lines of stones.

Sundial; mountain, 10,438 feet, lat. 52° 14′, long. 117° 38′ (1921); the crest resembles the index arm of a sundial.

Sundre; P.O., 33-5-5; after postmaster's birth-place in Norway.

Sunland; P.O., 57-16-4 (1910); descriptive.

Sunnybrook; P.O., 48-2-5 (1911); descriptive.

Sunnydale; P.O., 26-5-4 (1911); descriptive.

Sunnynook; village, 27-12-4 (P.O. 1911); descriptive.

Sunnyslope; P.O., 31-6-4; the post office, when opened, was on the western slope of a hill towards Kneehill creek.

Sunny South; municipal district, west of Medicine Hat; descriptive.

Sunwapta; river, Athabaska river and peak, 10,883 feet, lat. 52° 21′, long. 117° 16′; the river was named by A. P. Coleman; descriptive Stoney Indian word, signifying turbulent river.

Surprise; point, lat. 52° 40′, long. 118° 15′ (1916); it took longer to reach the top than was expected.

Survey; peak, lat. 51° 57′, long. 116° 54′, Howse river; named by Collie and climbed by him, 11 August, 1898, to enable him to begin his plane table survey.

Sutherland; river, Inverness river, Swan river, south of Lesser Slave lake; after Robert Sutherland, a member of the survey party.

Sutton; creek, 90-1-4; after Gordon Sutton, member of survey party.

Swalwell; village, 30-24-4; after Swalwell, local auditor, Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.; changed from Rawdonville, 1911.

Swan; hills and river, Lesser Slave lake, 74-9-5.

Swan River; Cree Indian reserve.

Swastika; C.P.R. station, 26-25-4 (1911); a Sanskrit word, signifying a primitive cross.

Sweathouse; creek, Little Smoky river, 69-20-5.

Swoda; mountain, Smoky river (1923); Stoney Indian name of Smoky river.

Sylvan; lake, 39-1 & 2-5; Methy lake on Thompson map, 1814; Swan lake of Palliser map, 1859; in Cree, *wa-pi-sioo*, in Stoney, *ko-gamna* (Tyrrell).

Sylvan Lake; village, 38-1-5 (P.O. 1907).

Syncline; mountain, 8,008 feet, lat. 49° 21′, long. 114° 26′; descriptive of synclinal fold in the rocks composing it.

Stragglers (The); mountains, 50-20-4; descriptive.

*Synge; mount, 9,700 feet, lat. 51° 48½′, long. 116° 47′ (1918); after Capt. M. H. Synge, R.E.; in 1852, he prepared a map showing the transcontinental railway route across the Rocky mountains now followed by the Canadian Pacific Ry.

Taber; town, 9-16-4; first part of the word "tabernacle"; named out of consideration for Mormon settlers in the vicinity (C.P.R. 1904); the next station is Elcan ("nacle" spelled backwards).

Table; mountain, 7,324 feet, lat. 49° 23′, long. 114° 15′, Castle river; descriptive.

Tail; creek, 39-22-4; discharges Buffalo lake and resembles the tail of a stretched skin (Steele); in Cree, *o-sooi*; in Stoney, *sin-doo* (Tyrrell); in French La Queue.

Tait; lake, 41-23-4 (1894); after Thomas Tait, a halfbreed settler.

Talbot; mount, 7,787 feet, lat. 53° 37′, long. 119° 43′ (1925), also P.O., 38-9-4 (1907); named, in 1925 after Hon. Peter Talbot (1854-1919), Lacombe; Member of Senate of Canada, 1906-19.

Tallon; peak, lat. 49° 35′, long. 114° 18′, Crowsnest river; after L. Tallon, an assistant to W. S. Drewry in surveys of the Rockies in 1888 and 1892.

Tangent; E.D. & B.C.R. station, 78-24-5 (1916); the commencement of a 35-mile tangent or stretch of straight track.

Tangle; ridge, 9,859 feet, lat. 52° 18′, long. 117° 17′, also creek, Sunwapta river; the creek was so named by Mrs. Schaffer, 1907, because the valley was difficult to travel through.

Taplow; C.N.R. station, 29-13-4 (1920); probably after Taplow, village, Bucks, Eng.

Tassosau; lake, 56-1-5; Indian name, meaning "trapped," "caught by a falling tree;" an Indian squaw was killed in this way.

Tasting; lake, 13-28-4; translation of Blackfoot *matapokway* (Nelson).

*Tatei; ridge, lat. 53° 09′, long. 119° 05′, east of Robson pass (1912); Stoney Indian word for "wind."

Taviah Moosewah; Indian reserve, 82-24-5 (1907).

Tawakwato; lake, 66-15-4; Indian for "toothless," referring to a legend.

Tawatinaw; river, Athabaska river, 66-22-4; Indian name meaning "river which divides the hills" or "valley river."

Tawatinaw; village, 61-24-4 (P.O. 1911); also municipal district (1914).

Taylorville; P.O., 1-24-4 (1900); after Jas. H. Taylor, postmaster.

Teepee Creek; P.O., 74-3-6 (1924).

Tees; village, 40-24-4 (C.P.R. 1905); after W. S. Tees, owner of the townsite; Brook P.O. till 1906.

Tekarra; mount, lat. 52° 51′, long. 117° 57′; named by Hector, 1859, after Tekarra, an Iroquois hunter who accompanied him during his trip up the Athabaska river.

Telford; lake, 49-25-4; after R. T. Telford of Leduc, first settler on the lake; served in R.N.W.M.P., 1885-89; Member of first Legislature of Alberta, 1905.

Telfordville; P.O., 49-2-5 (1904).

Tempest; C.P.R. station, 9-19-4 (1894).

Temple; mount, 12,626 feet, lat. 51° 21′, long. 116° 12′, and C.P.R. station, 28-15-5; the mountain was named, by Dr. G. M. Dawson, 1884, after Sir Richard Temple, President, Economic Science and Statistics section, British Association, 1884; elected leader of the British Association excursion party to the Rockies in that year.

Tennessee; creek and coulee, 12-27-4; from a man so nicknamed who built a house here in 1876 (Steele).

Ten Peaks; mountains, Bow river, also valley of, 27-16-5; the mountains surround the valley which was formerly called Desolation valley; the summits are numbered from east to west.

Tent; mountain, 7,209 feet, lat. 49° 33′, long. 114° 43′, and pass, north of the mountain (1915); descriptive of outline of the mountain.

Terminal; mountain, lat. 52° 47′, long. 118° 09′ (1916); descriptive.

Tershishner; creek, 38-17-5; Stoney Indian name meaning "burnt timbers"; Stoney Indians have lived near the stream for years.

Terrace; mountain, 9,570 feet, lat. 52° 05′ 30″, long. 117° 10′ (1920); named by Hector; the name was suggested by the appearance of the strata.

Terrapin; mount, 9,600 feet, lat. 50° 53′, long. 115° 37′ (1918); from fancied resemblance to a turtle.

*****Tête, (roche);** mountain, 7,932 feet, lat. 52° 54′, long. 118° 34′, Yellowhead pass (1918); suggested by Tête Jaune, French for "Yellowhead," nickname of trapper who used to store his furs near present Tête Jaune station, B.C.; according to Malcolm McLeod, the trapper was François Decoigne, who is listed as a North West Co. servant in 1799 and who was in charge of Jasper house, Brûlé lake, in 1814.

Thelma; P.O., 7-2-4 (1911).

The Pines; municipal district, north of Beaverhill lake (1918).

Therien; lakes, 57-9-4; after Rev. J. A. Thérien, O.M.I., first Director of the colony of St. Paul des Métis.

Therien; P.O., 60-9-4 (1910).

Thickwood; hills, west of McMurray; descriptive.

Thigh; hills, 16-23-4; in Blackfoot, *motuksina*, meaning "thigh flesh" (Nelson); in Blackfoot, *ohsokinascu* or "man's thigh," from the shape (Steele).

Thistle; mountain, lat. 52° 46′, long. 117° 05′, and creek, Brazeau river; mountain named after creek.

Thompson; mount, 10,119 feet, lat. 51° 40′, long. 116° 39′, and pass, North Saskatchewan river; after C. S. Thompson, Appalachian Club, Boston, one of the most enthusiastic of the pioneers of mountaineering among the ranges of both the Selkirks and the Rockies.

Thorhild; village, 60-21-4 (P.O. 1914).

Three; hills, 32-24-4; after three small hills running from northwest to southeast; the old buffalo trail crosses the creek and is one of the oldest trails in Alberta, having been in use long before the Edmonton and Calgary trail; in Cree, *nis-to*; in Stoney, *pa-ha-amni*. (Tyrrell.)

Threehills; creek and village, 31-24-4 (P.O. 1904).

Threepoint; mountain, lat. 50° 43′, long. 114° 50′, and creek, 21-6-5; a three-pointed mountain.

Three Sisters; mountain peaks, lat. 51° 01′, long. 115° 21′, south of Canmore (Dawson, 1886); three peaks in the same ridge; they resemble each other.

Throne; mountain, 10,144 feet, lat. 52° 40′, long. 118° 08′ (1916); the summit resembles a chair.

Throne; village, 35-9-5; Consort, Loyalist, Veteran, Throne, Coronation, are adjacent stations named in Coronation year, 1911; Hamilton Lake P.O. till June, 1912.

Thumb; hill, 28-17-4; descriptive.

Thunder; mountain, 7,716 feet, lat. 49° 50′, long. 114° 21′, Livingstone range (1915).

Thunderbolt; peak, lat. 52° 39′, long. 118° 13′ (1916); the summit was shattered by lightning.

Tilley; C.P.R. station, 17-12-4 (1894); Tilley Station is the P.O. name; after Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, Minister of Finance, 1873-78; Lt. Governor of New Brunswick, 1885-92.

Tilted; mountain, lat. 51° 29′, long. 116° 01′, east of Baker creek (1911); descriptive of rocks composing it.

*Titkana; peak, lat. 53° 09′, long. 119° 04′, east of Robson pass (1912); Stoney Indian word meaning "bird."

Tinchebray; P.O., 40-14-4 (1907); after Tinchebrai, France, where the Roman Catholic Pères de Ste. Marie-de-Tinchebrai have a college; five or six members of the order settled here in 1904.

Tindastoll; creek, Medicine river, 36-1-5; after a mountain in Iceland; settled by Icelanders.

Titian; C.P.R. station (1892-93); after Titian, the famous Italian painter.

Todd; creek, Crowsnest river, 7-1-5; after Wm. Todd, settled here about 1886.

Tod Creek; P.O. 10-3-5 (1915); erroneous spelling.

Tofield; town, 51-19-4 (P.O. 1898); after Dr. James H. Tofield, homesteader from Edmonton; the name was first applied to a school district.

Tolland; P.O., 48-5-4 (1913); after Tolland, Mass., former home of O. H. Webber, postmaster.

Toma; mount, lat. 52° 49′, long. 117° 13′, and creek, Cardinal river (1925); after Sir George Simpson's Iroquois canoe-man; he was a member of the Southesk party in this region, 1859.

Tomahawk; P.O., 51-6-5 (1907), and municipal district (1912); early settlers came from Tomahawk, Wisconsin.

Tombstone; mountain, lat. 50° 41′, long. 115° 00′, Opal range; named by Dr. G. M. Dawson, 1884, from a peculiar collection of pinnacle-like slabs near the summit resembling tombstones.

Tongue; creek, Highwood river, 19-28-4; in Blackfoot, *matsin-awastam* (Nelson); son); *natsina*, meaning tongue (Palliser report, p. 212). Steele says that the Old Man hunted a band of elk and killed them all but one doe. He hung up the tongues on a pole to dry. He then ran a race with the wolf, who beguiled him away so that the rest of the wolves could eat his meat, which they did, and the mouse ran up the pole and ate the tongues.

*Tonquin; hill, 7,861 feet, lat. 52° 44′, long. 118° 20′ (1916); after the ship which carried the Astor expedition to the mouth of the Columbia river in 1810.

Topland; P.O., 62-7-5 (1914); from its situation on a ridge between the Athabaska and Freemen rivers.

Torlea; village, 48-14-4 (1909); Nestor P.O. till 1916.

Tornado; mountain, 10,169 feet, lat. 49° 58′, long. 114° 39′ (1915).

Torrens; mount, 7,400 feet, at 54° 17′ long. 119° 59′, (1922); also river, East fork of Narraway river; after Sir Robert Richard Torrens (1914-84), Irish-Australian, who introduced the Torrens system of land titles, which became law in South Australia in 1858.

Tothill; P.O., 9-4-4 (1924); after Alfred Tothill, postmaster.

Touchwood; lake, 67-10-4.

*Towers (The); mountain, 9,337 feet, lat. 50° 53′, long. 115° 36′ (1918).

Tower of Babel; mountain, 7,580 feet, lat. 51° 20′, long. 116° 10′ east of Moraine lake; named by Wilcox, 1899, from a fancied resemblance to the tower of Babel.

Towers; C.P.R. station 21-21-4 (1912-15).

Townlake; L. & N.W.R. station, 45-3-5 (1926); after Township lake.

*Trapper; peak, 9,790 feet, lat. 51° 41′, long. 116° 43′ (1918); after Bill Peyto, a noted trapper.

Travers; village, 15-19-4 (C.P.R. 1914); Sweet Valley P.O. till 1915.

*Treadmill; ridge, lat. 53° 13′, long. 118° 55′ (1923).

Trenville; P.O., 36-22-4 (1905); after three families named Trenaman, early settlers.

Trident; range, lat. 52° 46′, long. 48° 11′ (1916); from its shape.

Tring; P.O., 53-3-4 (1908); probably after Tring, town, Herts, Eng.

Tripoli; mountain, lat. 52° 54′, long. 117° 20′, Cardinal river; local name reported 1922.

Tristram; P.O., 42-23-4 (1907); after Tristram W. Fry, postmaster.

Trochu; village, 33-23-4; founded by Colonel Trochu, son of General Louis Jules Trochu (1815-96) the defender of Paris in 1870. Col. Trochu, with a number of French cavalry officers, who left the army because of religious

troubles, came to Alberta to engage in farming; Colonel Trochu became the first postmaster 1 Sept. 1906; when war broke out, almost all went to France and most were given their commissions again; many were killed; Col. Trochu remained in France.

Troon; C.N.R. station, 39-23-4 (1914); after Troon, seaport town, Ayrshire, Scot.

Trout; hill, 89-3-5.

*****Trutch;** mountain, 10,690 feet, lat. 51° 42′, long. 116° 53′, (1920); after Sir Joseph Trutch, first Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia under Confederation.

Tudor; C.P.R. station, 25-23-4 (1911); after the Royal house of Tudor.

Tupper Creek; P.O., 76-13-6 (1920); from its proximity to Tupper river, south branch of Pouce Coupé river, which after Frank Tupper, B.C. L.S., who made surveys in the vicinity.

Turbulent; mount, lat. 50° 56′, long. 115° 28′, Spray river (1915); after a destroyer engaged in the battle of Jutland.

Turin; village, 12-19-4 (1910); after an imported Percheron stallion owned by a syndicate of farmers in the district.

Turner; C.P.R. station, 23-1-5 (1906); after J. A. Turner, rancher.

Turner; mount, 9,230 feet, lat. 50° 51′, long. 115° 29′ (1918); after Lieut. Gen. Sir Richard E. W. Turner, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., commanding Canadian forces in the British Isles.

Turnip; hill, 8-24-4; in Blackfoot *mas-etomo* (Nelson).

Turquoise; lake, Bow river; descriptive of colour.

Turtle; mountain, 723 feet, lat. 49° 35′, long. 114° 24′; named by Louis O. Garnett, 1880, when on a trip from Pincher creek, owing to resemblance to a turtle; a rock-slide in 1903 "rather spoiled the likeness."

Tuttle; C.P.R. station, 37-27-4 (1892-3); after W. W. Tuttle, rancher.

Tuzo; mount, 10,648 feet, lat. 51° 18′, long. 116° 13′, east of Deltaform mountain (1907); after Miss Henrietta L. Tuzo (Mrs. J. A. Wilson, Ottawa), Warlingham, Surrey, England, first to climb it, 1906.

Tweedie; A. & G.W.R. station (1917); after T. M. Tweedie, sometime member of the Legislative Assembly for Centre Calgary; now Justice of the Supreme Court, Alberta.

Twin Butte; P.O., 4-29-4 (1905); from two prominent hills facing each other.

Twining; village, 31-24-4 (1912); probably after Gen. Geoffrey Twining; graduated from the Royal Military College, Canada, 1883.

Twin River; P.O., 1-20-4; Hacke P.O. till 1921.

Twins (The); peaks, 12,085 and 11,675 feet, lat. 52° 13′, long. 117° 26′; named by Stutfield and Collie, 1898; a double-headed mountain.

Two Big (The); hills, 54-1-4; in Cree, *nis-wa kis-pa-tin-ak* (Tyrrell).

Two Hills; P.O., 54-13-4 (1914).

Tyrrell; mount, Red Deer river; after J. B. Tyrrell, M.E., late of Geological Survey; assistant to Dr. G. M. Dawson in surveys of Rocky mountains in 1883.

Tyrrell; lake, 5-17-4.

*Tyrwhitt; mount, 9,428 feet, lat. 50° 35′, long. 115° 01′ (1918); after Rear Admiral Sir R. Y. Tyrwhitt, leader of British destroyer flotillas during the World war.

Ukraina; municipal district, northwest of Lloydminster (1918); after Ukraine (Russ. *Ukraina*) a province of Russia.

Ullin; C.N.R. and C.P.R. station, 39-7-5 (1914); possibly after Thos. Campbell's poem, *Lord Ullin's Daughter.*

Uncas; village, 52-21-4 (C.N.R. 1909); after Uncas, Oklahama; Fenimore Cooper introduces a character Uncas in his *Last of the Mohicans.*

Unipauhaos; Cree Indian reserve, 56 & 57-2 & 3-4 (1879); after chief of this name, successor to Puckeechkeeheewin (*q.v.*); the name means "standing erect;" the chief's English name was Stanley.

Unity; municipal district, northeast of Edmonton; (1918) descriptive.

Unwin; mount, Maligne lake; named by Mrs. Schaffer, after her second guide, Sidney Unwin.

*Upright; mountain, 9,700 feet, lat. 53° 11′, long. 118° 52′ (1911), also pass; the strata of the mountain have been upheaved to an almost vertical position.

Usona; P.O., 45-26-4 (1905); there is a place of the name in California; initial letters of United States of North America.

Utikuma; lake, 79-9 & 10-5, also river and Cree Indian reserves; Cree Indian name meaning "whitefish."

Utopia; mountain, 8,538 feet, lat. 53° 06′, long. 117° 46′ (1916); to the surveyors, it was a refuge from flies.

Valad; peak, Maligne lake (1923); after a half-breed guide who accompanied H. A. F. McLeod to Maligne lake, 1875; in 1872, Sandford Fleming sent him to W. Moberly with a letter of instructions.

Vale; P.O., 14-3-4 (1913); also municipal district (1913); after Vale, Oregon, former home of postmaster, John Evers.

Valhalla; P.O., 74-10-6 (1916); in Norse mythology, the home of the Viking heroes after death; the name was suggested by Rev. H. N. Ranning, Lutheran pastor, who founded the settlement.

Valhalla Centre; P.O., 74-9-6 (1923).

Val Soucy; P.O., 57-21-4 (1917); after J. L. Soucy, postmaster.

Vandyne; P.O., 24-3-4 (1912).

Vanesti; P.O., 47-4-4 (1911).

Vanrena; P.O., 81-3-3 (1914); compound of the names of Van and Rooney, early settlers.

Vauxhall; village, 13-16-4 (C.P.R. 1913-16); after Vauxhall, London, England.

Vavasour; mount, 9,300 feet, lat. 50° 46′, long. 115° 27′, White Man pass (1918); after Lieut. M. Vavasour, R.E., who, with Lieut. H. J. Warre, (*q.v.*) aide de camp to the commander of forces in Canada, crossed the Rockies in 1845 on a military mission. Vavasour died in 1866.

Vegreville; town, 52-14-4; settled 1895 by French Canadians from Kansas; the P.O. was opened 31 Dec., 1895; named after Father Valentin Végréville, who arrived at St. Boniface, 1852; in 1854, he established a mission at

Cold lake; he was in charge, at different times, at Île à la Crosse, St. Peters, on Caribou lake, and, later, Director, St. Boniface college, 1865; taken prisoner by Riel at Batoche in 1885; died 15 July, 1903.

Veldt; C.P.R. station, 38-14-4 (1909); Boer name for plain; Botha, named after Gen. Botha, the famous Boer general, is a station on the same (Lacombe) branch.

Venice; village, 66-15-4 (1916); J. O. Billos, postmaster came from Venice, Italy, in 1902.

Verdant Valley; P.O., 29-18-4 (1910); descriptive.

Verdigris; lake, 3-16-4; on Department of the Interior map, 1883.

Vermilion; lakes, near Banff; there are ochre beds in the vicinity.

Vermilion; pass, upper Bow river; after the ochre of ferruginous beds on the Vermilion river, five miles southwest of the summit of the pass; the Indians resorted to these beds to obtain paint for use in ceremonial dances, etc.

Vermilion; lakes and river, North Saskatchewan river, 54-3-4; translation of Cree name, *wiyaman*; there are ferruginous beds in the vicinity of the lakes and at numerous points along the valley of the river; another Indian name is *kianiskkotiki*, "chain of lakes joining each other."

Vermilion; town, 50-6-4 (C.N.R. 1905), and municipal district; the P.O. name till 1906 was Breage after Breage, town, Cornwall, England.

Vermilion Valley; municipal district.

Vertex; peak, 9,700 feet, lat. 52° 45′, long. 118° 12′ (1916); has a sharp triangular summit.

Vesela; P.O., 54-9-4 (1926); Russian for "cheerful."

Veteran; village, 35-8-4 (C.P.R. 1911); Consort, Loyalist, Veteran, Throne and Coronation are adjacent stations named in Coronation year, 1911; Wheatbelt P.O. till 1913.

Victor; creek, 71-1-4; after Victor Gay, Lloydminster, member of a survey party.

Victoria; mount, lat. 51° 23′, long. 116° 18′, Bow range; named by J. J. McArthur, D.L.S., after Queen Victoria (1819-1901).

Victoria; peak, lat. 49° 18′, long. 114° 08′.

Victoria; provincial constituency and road from Edmonton to Pakan, 58-17-4; Pakan was known as Victoria till 1887; in 1862, Rev. Geo. McDougall selected it as the site of a Methodist mission and named it Victoria after Queen Victoria; a Hudson's Bay Company post was established here in 1864; *see* Pakan.

Viking; village, 47-13-4; (P.O. 1904); named by Norwegian settlers.

Villeneuve; village, 54-26-4 (P.O. 1900); after F. Villeneuve, Member of the Northwest Legislature.

Vilna; village, 59-13-4 (1920); also municipal district (1918); named after Vilna, Galicia, by settlers from there.

Vimy; peak, 7,825 feet, lat. 49° 02′, long. 113° 51′, Waterton lakes (1917); after the town and ridge in France where Canadians troops fought, 1915.

Vimy; village, 58-25-4; also municipal district (1918); named about April 1917, when the Canadians captured Vimy ridge.

*Vista; peak, lat. 52° 46′, long. 118° 23′; descriptive.

Volcano; ridge, lat. 50° 43′, long. 114° 45′.

Volmer; village, 54-25-4 (1913); formerly Vollmer.

Vulcan; town, 17-24-3 (P.O. 1910); in Roman mythology, Vulcan was the god of fire.

Vulture; col, between Mts. Gordon and Olive, southwest of Bow lake (1897).

Wabamun; lake and village, 53-3-5; "White lake" on Palliser map, 1865; Cree for "mirror."

Wabasca; P.O., 81-26-5 (1908); after Wabiskaw lakes, which see.

Wabiskaw; lakes 80-26-4 and river, Peace river, 108-9-5, corruption of Indian name *wapuskau*, meaning "grassy narrows."

Wadlin; lake. 100 and 101-10-5 (1914); after L. N. Wadlin, D. L. S., assistant on survey.

Wagner; E. D., B.C.R. station, 73-6-5 (1914); after the resident engineer of the railway during construction days.

Wahsatnow; lake, section 25, 58-13-4; after an Indian farmer near the lake.

Wahstao; P.O., 59-15-4 (1907); corruption of Cree *wahsato*, "spiritual light;" name suggested by Peter Erasmus.

Wainwright; town, 44-6-4 (C.N.R. 1908); after the late Wm. Wainwright, 2nd Vice-President, Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.; formerly Denwood P.O., which changed to Wainwright, 1 June, 1908.

Waiparous; creek, North branch of Ghost river, 27-6-5; on Palliser map, 1865; corruption of Stoney Indian name meaning "Crow (Indian) scalp."

Waldie; creek, Highwood river, 17-4-5 (1896); after a settler; "the Indian name is *ketoke* or prairie-chicken creek" (Stimson).

Walker; mount, 10,835 feet, lat. 51° 43′, long. 116° 55′; after Horace Walker, past President, Alpine Club, England; on Collie's map, 1899.

Wallace; mount and river, south of Lesser Slave lake; after J. N. Wallace, D.L.S.

Walrond; ranch, 8-29-4, and vicinity; lease 100,000 acres, June 1884; after Sir John Walrond, Bart. (1818-1889), President of Walrond Cattle Co., one of the largest ranching companies; wound up, 1897.

Walsh; village, 11-1-4 (C.P.R. before 1890); after Supt. James Morro Walsh, Royal Northwest Mounted Police; Inspector, 1873-1883; name suggested by Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan.

Wanham; village, 78-3-6 (1916).

Wapiabi; creek, George creek, Brazeau river; named in 1910; a Stoney Indian word signifying "grave"; after a grave on its banks.

Wapiti; river; Indian name meaning "mountain goat."

Waputik; peak, 8,977 feet, lat. 51° 30′, long. 116° 19′, and range; Stoney Indian name; means "white goat"; when the range was named by Dr. G.M. Dawson in 1884, it was a favourite haunt of the Rocky Mountain goat.

Warburg; P.O., 48-3-5 (1916); incorrect spelling of Warberg, ancient castle in Sweden; a Swedish settlement.

Ward; mount, lat. 49° 45′, long. 114° 38′ (1917); after Capt. A. C. Ward, R.E., Secretary, British Boundary Commission, Lake of the Woods to the Rockies.

Warden; C.N.R. station, 38-20-4.

Warden; creek, Gregg river, 49-24-5 (1925); crossed by a trail used by Jasper Park wardens.

Wardlow; village, 22-12-4 (1922); after a daughter of J. R. Sutherland, through whose ranch the railway runs.

Ware; mount, lat. 50° 40′, long. 114° 45′, and creek, Sheep river; after John Ware, negro cowboy, known as "Nigger John"; later, a rancher; came to Alberta in the early 1880's; sometime with "Bar-U" ranch (Northwest Cattle Co.), founded by the Allans of Montreal.

Warner; village, 4-17-4 (P.O. 1907); also municipal district (1912) after A. L. Warner, resident and land agent, Alberta Ry. & Irrigation Co.,

Warper; A. & G.W.R. station, 83-6-4 (1917).

Warre; mount, 9,000 feet, long. 115° 27′, lat. 50° 47′, two miles east of Whiteman pass; after Lieut. H. J. Warre (1819-1898), of Warre and Vavasour expedition, 1845-46; the two officers were sent from Montreal to the mouth of the Columbia river to report on the practicability of establishing military posts and transporting troops across the western country; they crossed the Rockies by a pass "in about 50° 30′ N. lat.," 1845; returned by Athabaska pass, 1846; subsequently became General Sir Henry Warre, K.C.B., having served in Crimean war, and as commander in chief at Bombay; author of *Sketches in Rocky Mountains and British Columbia* and *Sketches in the Crimea*.

Warren; mount, Maligne lake (1911); named by Mrs. Schaffer after her head guide.

Warrensville; P.O., 84-24-5 (1921); after E. Warren, postmaster.

Warrior; mount, lat. 50° 34′, long. 115° 14′ (1918); after British man-of-war.

Warspite; mount, lat. 50° 41′, long. 115° 13′, Kananaskis river (1922); after a cruiser engaged in the battle of Jutland.

Warspite; village, 59-18-4; changed from Smoky Lake Centre, 1 Sept., 1916.

Warwick; mountain, 9,535 feet, lat. 52° 14′, long. 117° 33′, Athabaska river (1921); a castellated mountain; after the famous Warwick castle, Warwickshire, Eng.

Warwick; P.O., 54-14-4 (1904); after S. R. Warwick, settled here in 1899.

Wasagamu; lakes, 56-3-4; Cree Indian name meaning "clearwater"; descriptive.

Wasel; P.O., 58-15-4 (1911); after Wasel Hawreliak, postmaster.

Waskahigan; river, Little Smoky river, 66-22-5; Indian for "house."

Waskatenau; creek, North Saskatchewan river, 58-20-4, and P.O., 59-19-4; Indian name meaning "opening in the banks," from the cleft in the ridge through which it flows into the North Saskatchewan.

Wastach; pass, lat. 51° 20′, long. 116° 14′, west of Eiffel peak; named by S. E. S. Allen; on his map, 1896; a descriptive name; Stoney Indian for "beautiful."

Wastina; P.O., 31-8-4 (1912); after a school district; corruption of *miwasin*, Cree Indian for "pretty place."

Watching; hill, 17-5-4.

*Watchman; peak, 9,873 feet, lat. 52° 02′, long. 117° 14′ (1920.)

Watchtower (The); 9,157 feet, lat. 52° 49′, long. 117° 50′ (1916).

Watchusk; lake, 82-4-4; Cree Indian for "muskrat."

Watelet; lake, 47-26-4 (1898); named by a Belgian settler after himself.

Waterfowl; lakes, Mistaya river; many ducks seen on it.

Waterglen; P.O., 43-22-4 (1908); also municipal district (1918); referring to lakes in the vicinity.

Waterhole; P.O., 81-3-6 (1912); from a "waterhole" in a coulee crossed by the trail from Dunvegan to Peace River; travellers camped here.

Waterloo; municipal district, southwest of Red Deer (1918); name suggested by the difficulties overcome by early settlers.

Waterton; lakes, river and mount, Oldman river; named by Blakiston, after Charles Waterton, naturalist (1782-1865); author of *Wanderings in South America, the North West of the United States and the Antilles in 1812, '16, '20 and '24.*

Waterways; village, 88-8-4 (1921); terminus of the Alberta and Great Waterways Ry. on the Clearwater river at head of navigation of the Athabaska river above Athabaska lake.

Watino; E.D. & B.C. Ry. station, 77-24-5 (1925); Cree for "valley;" formerly Smoky.

Watt Lake; P.O., 34-10-4 (1923); Watts lake is in this township.

Watts; village, 31-15-4 (C.N.R. 1914).

Wattsford; P.O., 54-13-4 (1914); name of crossing of creek south of post office, which after Thomas Watt, first rancher in the valley.

Waugh; P.O., 58-23-4 (1905); after W. J. Waugh, postmaster.

Waverly; municipal district, Stettler (1918).

Wavey; lake, 45-15-4, from the snow geese (waveys) that frequent it in spring.

Way; lake, 45-15-4.

Waybrook; P.O., 57-23-4 (1910).

Wayetenau; lake, 61-13; Cree Indian name meaning "hollow."

Wayne; village, 23-19-4 (C.N.R. 1914); formerly Rosedeer.

Weald; village, 51-19-5 (C.N.R. 1912).

Wealthy; P.O., 51-9-4 (1909); the name was suggested by hopeful young homesteaders.

Weasel Creek; P.O., 60-20-4 (1927).

Weasone; creek, 61-10-5 (1918); after Benjamin Weasone, a well known Indian trapper.

Webster; E.D. & B.C.R. station, 74-5-6 (1916); after George Webster, Member of the Legislative Assembly for Calgary, a subcontractor during construction days.

Wedge; mountain, lat. 49° 40′, long. 114° 32′; descriptive of its summit.

Wedge (The); mountain, lat. 50° 51′, long. 115° 08′, Kananaskis river.

Weed; creek, North Saskatchewan river, 50-28-4; the Indian name is *atcheskapesekwa* meaning "smoking weed". (Sir Geo. Simpson).

Weed Creek; P.O., 48-1-5.

Weed; lake, 23-27-4; probably descriptive.

Weed; mount, 10,100 feet, lat. 51° 47', long. 116° 32', Mistaya river; on Collie's map, 1903; after G. M. Weed, Appalachian Mountain Club, Boston; made a number of "first ascents" in the Canadian Rockies.

Welling; village, 6-21-4 (P.O. 1909); after Horace Welling, farmer.

Wellington; municipal district, Lloydminster (1912).

Wellsville; P.O., 7-25-4 (1910); after George Wells, postmaster.

Welstead; lake, 107-11-4 (1917); after the reeve of Grantham township, Ontario.

Wembley; E.D. & B.C.R. station, 71-8-6 (1924); named at time of the Wembley exposition in England by the Lake Saskatoon Board of Trade.

Wenham Valley; P.O., 47-3-5 (1911); after Mark Wenham, postmaster.

*Wenkchemna; peak, 10,401 feet, lat. 51° 20', long. 116° 16'; also pass; named by S. E. S. Allen, 1894; Stoney Indian numeral meaning "ten;" it is the tenth of the Ten peaks (*q.v.*).

Weno; P.O., 24-9-4 (1914); a subdivision of Alberta Financial Brokers, Ltd., Calgary, whose device was an owl with the motto "we know."

Wentzel; river, Peace river, 110-4-5 (1918); after W. F. Wentzel, North West Co., trader on Peace river in 1804.

Wessex; C.P.R. station, 29-1-5 (1910-12); one of the seven kingdoms established by the Saxons in England.

West Arrowwood; creek, Bow river, 21-24-4; translation of Indian name; presumably the Indians obtained wood for arrows on the banks of this stream.

Westcott; P.O., 30-3-5; Kansas P.O. till 1908.

Westerdale; P.O., 32-3-5 (1910); also municipal district (1913); there is a Westerdale parish in Yorkshire, Eng.

Westerose; P.O., 46-28-4 (1907).

Westlock; village, 60-26-4; in 1912 the townsite was purchased from Wm. Westgate and Lockhart; Edison P.O. till 1913.

Weston; lake, 14-1-5; after late T. C. Weston, Geological Survey of Canada.

Westward Ho; P.O., 32-4-5 (1905); after Charles Kingsley's novel; named by Capt. Thomas, British army officer, early settler.

West Wingham; P.O., 32-11-4 (1912); early settlers came from Wingham, Ontario.

Wetaskiwin; city; came into being about the year 1892, when the Calgary and Edmonton railway was in course of construction; the Calgary and Edmonton Townsite Company, Ltd., laid out the settlement; they adopted the Indian name, Wetaskiwin, of the neighbouring Peace hills (*q.v.*); post office opened 1 December, 1892.

Whatcheer; P.O., 33-11-4 (1914); meaning "How do you do."

Wheat Centre; P.O., 16-18-4 (1910); when the post office was named, it had every prospect of being a wheat centre.

Wheatland; municipal district, (1912), Battle river; descriptive.

Wheeler; P.O., 97-11-4 (1926); after A. N. Wheeler, postmaster.

Whetstone; hill, 26-13-4.

Whirlpool; river, Athabaska river; on Palliser map, 1865; H. J. Moberly says that there is a small whirlpool at the foot of a rapid in this river.

Whistler; mountain, Oldman river; probably after the siffleur or whistling marmot.

Whistlers (The); mountain, lat. 52° 50′, long. 118° 08′, west of Athabaska river, above Miette river (1916); there are colonies of the hoary marmot or whistler on the mountain.

White; mount, 9,040 feet, lat. 51° 39′, long. 115° 51′, Red Deer river; named by Dr. G. M. Dawson, 1884, after James White, assistant to Dr. Dawson in surveys of the southern Rocky mountains in 1884; later Technical Adviser to the Minister of Justice; mounts McConnell (*q.v.*) Tyrrell (*q.v.*) and White face each other across the valley.

Whiteaves; mount, 10,300 feet, lat. 51° 43′ 50″, long. 116° 48′ (1920); after the late J. F. Whiteaves, LL.D., F.R.S.C., sometime Palaeontologist, Geological Survey.

Whitebrush; lake, 42-20-4; translation of Indian name, *kawapetegok*.

Whitecap; mount, 9,400 feet, lat. 53° 06′, long. 118° 15′ (1916).

Whitecourt; village, 59-12-5 (P.O. 1909); after Walter L. White, the postmaster; "court" was added to conform with Greencourt, 26 miles distant, Mr. White's old address.

*****Whitecrow**; mountain, 9,288 feet, lat. 52° 33½′ long. 118° 16′ (1922); white crows were seen on it.

Whiteearth; creek, North Saskatchewan river, 59-15-4; White Earth Brook on David Thompson's map, 1814; translation of Cree Indian name *wapitanisk*.

Whitefish; lake, 62-13-4; many whitefish in the lake.
Whitefish lake; Indian reserve (1885).

Whitelaw; E.D. & B.C. Ry. station, 82-1-6; after former Car Service Accountant of the railway.

White Man; pass and mount, 9,768 feet, lat. 50° 45′, long. 115° 29′, south of the pass; the name of the pass is a translation of the Indian name which probably refers to Father Pierre Jean de Smet's crossing of the Rockies to Edmonton, by it, in 1845.

Whitemud; creek, tributary to Blackmud creek, 52-25-4; also conical hill west of the creek; in Cree, *wapitanisk* (Tyrrell).

Whitemud; hill, North Saskatchewan river; Hector says that, "here they have a pit from which they dig the white calcareous mud used at all the Hudson's Bay Company's posts at the Saskatchewan as white wash and for which purpose a large quantity is taken down in the boats every spring."

Whitemud; hills and river, Peace river, 88-20-5.

Whitemud House (Lower); a North West Company post at the junction of Whiteearth and North Saskatchewan rivers in 58-16-4; opened 31 May, 1810, being moved from Fort Vermilion; the chimneys of the house were still standing in 1858; ruins still well-marked when visited, 1925.

*****Whiteshield**; mountain, 8,807 feet, lat. 53° 9′, long. 119° 21′.

Whiterabbit; creek, 36-18-5, North Saskatchewan river; translation of Stoney Indian name.

Whitford; lake and P.O., 56-16-4 (1893); after first family to settle near the lake; in Cree, *munawanis*, "the place where eggs are always gathered."

Whitla; village, 11-8-4 (C.P.R. before 1895); after R. J. Whitla, merchant, Winnipeg.

Whoop-up; fort, Belly and St. Mary rivers; built by U.S. whisky traders. Sheriff Healey, Benton, Montana, told A. Staveley Hill, author of *From Home to Home*, London, 1885, that, in 1863, he fitted out an outfit to prospect in the Canadian west. As he was not pleased with the treatment he received from the Hudson's Bay Co., he and Alf. Hamilton, in 1869, "got $25.000 and started at Whoop-up with the Indians," getting all the trade. On the arrival of the Mounted Police in the 1870's he gave up to Col. Macleod "all the whisky there was there, it was spilled, and the whole thing came to an end." In Blackfoot, *akka-inow-skway*, "many Blood Indians died" (Nelson). Also known as fort Hamilton.

Whyte; mount, 9,786 feet, lat. 51° 24½, long. 116° 16′, west of lake Louise; after late Sir Wm. Whyte, 2nd Vice-President, Canadian Pacific Ry.

Widewater; village, 73-7-5, Lesser Slave lake (1923); the reference is to the width of Lesser Slave lake opposite the village.

Wigwam; creek, 31-9-5; named, 1918, after an Indian camp.

Wilcox; mount, 9,463 feet, lat. 52° 15′, long. 117° 14′, and pass, North Saskatchewan river; named by Collie, 1899, after Walter Dwight Wilcox, author of *The Rockies of Canada*; probably the first white man to traverse the pass.

Wildcat; hills, 26-5-5; in Blackfoot, *natayo-paghsin* (Nelson).

Wilder; creek, 84-20-6 (1918); after—Wilder, who when constructing the telegraph line to Hudsons Hope, used a pack trail along this stream.

Wildhorse; creek, 31-10-5 (1919); from reports of wild horses at the head of the creek.

Wild Horse; P.O., 1-2-4; named Sage Creek, 1913, but re-named, 1926, to agree with the name of the Customs port of entry.

Wildmere; P.O., 48-6-4 (1910).

Willerval; mountain, 10,420 feet, lat. 52° 01′, long. 117° 01′ (1920); after the village about five miles south of Lens, France, captured by Canadians, 13 April, 1917.

Willesden; Green P.O., 43-4-5 (1913); after Willesden Green, London, England; former home of Geo. Wager, postmaster.

Williams; mount, 9,000 feet, lat. 50° 43′, long. 115° 22′ (1918); after Major-Gen. Victor W. Williams, C.E.F.; taken prisoner at Zillebeke, Flanders, June 1916.

William McKenzie; Indian reserve, 81-19-5; after an Indian who obtained severalty uoder treaty 8.

Willoughby; ridge, lat. 49° 34′, long. 114° 30′.

Willow; creek, Oldman river; after willow trees on its banks; in Blackfoot, *stiapiskan*, "ghost hound" (Steele).

Willowlea; P.O., 52-1-4 (1917).

Willson; creek, James river, 33-9-5 (1908); after a veteran of the Riel rebellion, South African war and World war; Colonel Willson went overseas in command of "D" Company, 49th Battalion, C.E.F., and served through operations at Messines, Kemmel Hill and the Ypres salient; died 9 March, 1927, aged 77.

Wilson; C.P.R. station (1912); after E. H. Wilson, Alberta Ry. & Irrigation Co.

Wilson; creek, 36-17-5; flows through ranch of Thomas Wilson.

Wilson; creek, 69-12-4 (1918); after Edward Wilson Berry, D.L.S.; served in France, 1917-18.

Wilson; mount, 11,000 feet, lat. 52° 01′, long. 116° 46′, and glacier, Howse river; named by Collie, after Tom Wilson, well-known guide of Banff.

Wilson; range, Waterton, river; after Lieut. C. W. Wilson, R.E., Secretary to British Boundary Commission, Pacific to the Rockies, 1858-62; name applied to a peak only by Blakiston.

Wimborne; P.O., 34-25-4 (1909); probably after Wimborne, town, Dorset, Eng.

Winagami; lake, and E.D.B.C.R. station, 77-18-5; Cree name, signifying "dirty-water lake."

Wind; mountain, 10,100 feet, lat. 50° 59′, long. 115° 14′; named by Bourgeau, 1858, as it was a high peak on which the clouds were gathering and curling about.

Windy; peak, 7,338 feet, lat. 50° 10′, long. 114° 25′, Livingstone river.

Windsor; mountain, lat. 49° 17′, long. 114° 14′; named Castle by Blakiston, 1858; changed to Windsor 1915, to avoid confustion with Castle mountain north of Castle railway station; Cree name is *o-mask-we-oo as-sin-wa-ti*, "queen mountain," (Tyrrell).

Winefred; lake and river, Christina river, 81-5-4; named by R. E. Young, D.L.S., after his wife.

Winfield; village, 46-3-5; after Hon. Vernon Winfield Smith, Minister of Railways, Alberta, 1921.

Winnifred; village, 11-9-4 (C.P.R.); Winnifred on 1888 map; after a relative of an English shareholder of Alberta Ry. and Irrigation. Co.

Wintering; hills, south of confluence of Red Deer and Rosebud rivers; selected as winter quarters by half-breeds because of the water, timber and winter grazing found here; in Blackfoot, *kikichep*, "braced up" hills.

Winterburn; P.O., 52-25-4 (1904); there are numerous Winterbornes and Winterbournes in England.

Wintour; mount, lat. 50° 42′, long. 115° 05′, Opal range (1922); after Capt. C. Wintour, killed in naval battle of Jutland.

Wisfom; P.O., 8-5-4 (1913).

Wiste; P.O., 32-7-4 (1910); also municipal district (1912); name of Swedish father-in-law of C. Leaf, postmaster.

Withrow; C.N.R. station, 39-4-5; (1914).

Wizard; lake, 48-27-4; according to Steele, the Indian name is *seksyawas sakigan* or Lizard lake.

Woking; E.D. & B.C.R. station, 76-5-6 (1916); after Woking, near London, England, childhood home of B. J. Prest, engineer of the railway.

Wolf; creek, North Saskatchewan river, 47-8-5. "Wolf Branch" of Arrowsmith map 1859; translation of Cree Indian name *mu-hi-khan*; in Stoney, *sik-to-do wap-ta* (Tyrrell).

Wolf; lake and creek, McLeod river, 54-16-5; also Wolf Creek, village, 54-16-5

Wolverine; point, 101-19-5, also river, Peace river; "Wolverine Point" on Thompson map, 1814.

Wolverine; mountain, 9,110 feet, lat. 53° 19′, long. 119° 12′ (1925).

Wonder; peak, 9,300 feet, lat. 50° 54′, long. 115° 35′, also pass (1913).

Woodbend; P.O., 51-26-4 (1908); Woodbine was the name submitted, being that of a grade of flour milled here at the time.

Woodford; municipal district northwest of Edmonton (1918).

Woodglen; P.O., 46-15-4 (1908); Glenwood after Glenwood, Minnesota, was the name suggested; as there were already Glenwood post offices in B.C., N.B., N.S., Ont. and P.E.I., the Post Office Dept. modified the name to Woodglen.

Woodhouse; village, 11-26-4 (C.P.R. 1909); after W. E. Woodhouse, Calgary, former Supt. of Motive Power of the Canadian Pacific Ry.

Wood River; P.O., 43-24-4 (1903); there is no river of the name near; after Wood River, Hall county, Nebraska, from which I. J. Bulloch, postmaster, came.

Woods; creek, 91-9-4 (1924); after Joseph Woods, D.L.S.

Woolchester; P.O., 10-5-4; a sheep ranching centre when named.

Woolford; P.O., 3-24-4 (1912).

Woolley; mount, 11,170 feet, lat. 52° 18′, long. 117° 25′, Sunwapta river; named by Collie, 1898, after Herman Woolley, of Caucasian and Alpine mountaineering fame; a fellow climber.

Wostok; P.O., 56-17-4 (1899), also municipal district (1918); Russian word meaning "east;" Russians from eastern Galicia were the first settlers in 1896.

Wrentham; village, 6-17-4 (C.P.R. 1914); after Wrentham, village, Suffolk, England.

Yarrow; peak and creek, 24-29-4; after Yarrow water, Selkirkshire, Scotland.

Yates; C.N.R. station, 53-16-5 (1911); after a chief clerk in the Treasurer's office, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

Yelger; C.N.R. station (1911), 50-17-4; almost a transposition of the original name—Ryley—which was used from 1911 till after 1915, when changed to avoid confusion with Ryley station one mile distant.

*Yellowhead; pass and C.N.R. station; after Francois Decoigne, fur-trader in charge of Jasper House, Brûlé lake, 1814; nicknamed Tête-Jaune or Yellowhead, from the colour of his hair. Cheadle says: "from being the spot chosen by an Iroquois trapper, known by the *sobriquet* of the Tête Jaune, or 'Yellow Head,' to hide the furs he obtained on the western side." He also says the original "cache" was at the confluence of the Fraser and Robson rivers. Sometimes called the Leather pass, because the Hudson's Bay Co.'s posts in northern British Columbia obtained supplies of leather (dressed moose or caribou skins) by way of this pass. Also called the Caledonian (*q.v.*) valley.

Yeoford; P.O., 46-2-5 (1909); after Yeoford, village, Devonshire, England, the former home of Charles H. Marson, postmaster.

Youngstown; town, 29-9-4; after the maiden name of the wife of James M. Bickell, settler, October, 1903.

Zama; river, Hay lake (1922); after a Slave Indian chief whose trail follows the river.

Zawale; P.O., 55-17-4 (1910); a Galician settlement; after a town in Galicia.

Zetland; P.O., 32-9-4, (1912); after Zetland, hamlet, Huron county, Ont.

Zoldovara; P.O., 48-9-4 (1912).